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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES IMPORT TARIFF CUT PACKAGE

OW250339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0243 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO -- The Japanese Government Tuesday announced a package of tariff cuts of 20 percent or more on a total of almost 1,850 of Japan's 2,400 import items as part of an action program being worked out to ease friction between Japan and its trade partners and due for completion by the end of next month. Tuesday's measures were finalized after the government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) held a meeting Tuesday morning of the Joint Task Force on External Economic Measures, headed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. The task force was set up on April 9 to work out market-opening measures.

At the same meeting, an interim report on action programs to review other fields including standards and certification systems, import testing procedures, government contracts and information services for foreign firms was adopted by the task force.

The 1,850 items scheduled for tariff cuts include 1,600 products from the manufactured and mining sectors, and 160 agricultural and fishery items, all to be cut by a uniform 20 percent early next year. At the same time, tariffs on 34 manufactured and mining products will be abolished and those on 37 processed agricultural and fishery products will be cut by more than 20 percent. Cuts of more than 20 percent will be made on five alcoholic imports, affecting wine, brandy and whisky. These cuts, however, will not take effect until April 1, 1987. The number of items affected is apparently less than in market-opening measures announced in 1972, when tariffs on 1,865 items were reduced by 20 percent.

Among products taking special cuts were boneless chicken, palm oil and bananas, three symbolic items of particular concern to Southeast Asian countries. Others included matsutake mushrooms, mainly imported from South Korea, and nuts, in which the European Community has a strong interest. The tariff on boneless chicken, imported mainly from Thailand, will be reduced to 14 percent from the present 18 percent. Duty on bananas, from the Philippines, will go down to 25 percent from 35 percent in the October-March season and to 12.5 percent from 17.5 percent in the remaining period. The preferential tariff on palm oil, imported mainly from Malaysia, will be abolished.

The government originally planned to effect a 20 percent flat-rate tariff cut on all processed agricultural and fishery products. But the scope of the cuts was reduced because of strong opposition from some LDP members, backed by farmers, and from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Industrial and mining products whose tariffs will be abolished individually include automobile components, machine tools and telecommunications equipment.

The task force also called for reciprocal abolition of tariffs on manufactured goods by other developed nations to promote consultations for a new round of global multi-lateral trade talks, which Japan hopes to see start next year. A senior Foreign Ministry official, who declined to be identified said, "the proposal is a major initiative by Japan to push for the proposed round."

The interim report stated that a new special committee, chaired by Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami, will be set up mainly to promote improvements in standards and certification systems and in import testing procedures.

Procurements from abroad by central and local governments will increase, as their contracts will be opened to competitive bidding, making it easier for foreign firms to bid, the report said. The government will make further efforts to increase procurements through emergency imports of items such as rare metals and other products, it said.

Outlines Tariff Action Program

OW250547 Tokyo KYODO in English 0534 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 (KYODO) -- The Government of Japan has decided on the following outline of the action program concerning tariffs and will take necessary procedures.

I. Promotion of the New Round

1. Industrial and Mining Products

(1) Indication of the Goal for Tariff Negotiations for Industrial Products

In order to expand and to improve the scope and contents of the tariff concessions by each country and to strengthen the GATT system through the new round negotiations the Government of Japan will announce its readiness to reduce tariff rates on industrial products to zero along with other advanced industrialized countries. It will actively promote such tariff negotiations in the forthcoming new round.

From this viewpoint, the Government of Japan will also vigorously promote the elimination of the tariff rates of products with low tariff rates and substantial reduction or elimination of tariff rates on many other products.

(2) Elimination of Tariff Rates and Other Measures

1) As the first step towards the goal mentioned above, the government of Japan will promote negotiation with interested parties prior to the new round for the elimination of tariff rates on high-technology products listed in attachment 1 in order to revitalize the world economy urgently through expanding trade on high-technology products.

2) The Government of Japan will carry out unilateral elimination of tariff rates on low tariff rate products (approximately 30 tariff concession products) with tariff concession at or below 28 with a view to implementation on April 1, 1987.

3) Taking into account of requests by interested parties, including developing countries, to rectify tariff escalation, the Government of Japan will proceed with the study of the actual situation of tariff escalation, and will indicate around the first half of 1986 the mid- and long-term prospect for the improvement in tariff escalation.

2. Agricultural and Fishery Products

The Government of Japan will promote tariff negotiations in the new round, considering the special characteristics of agriculture, and taking into account the rectification of tariff escalation and other factors.

II. Elimination and Reduction of Tariff Rates

In view of the recent international economic situation, the Government of Japan will eliminate or reduce the tariff rates on more than 1800 products in terms of the tariff line (including the products of the Generalized System of Preferences) from the earliest possible time of 1986 (April 1, 1987, for some products).

1. Tariff rates on the products listed in the attachment will be eliminated or reduced.
2. With respect to other products, tariffs rates will be reduced by 20 percent in principle as described in attachment 3. If injuries to domestic industries are caused to the considerable extent by import surge or other circumstances due to this measure, suspension of the measure on related products may be introduced.

III. Improvement of the Generalized System of Preferences

1. Industrial and Mining Products

(1) Self-Initiated Improvements

In relation to the implementation of the across-the-board reduction of tariff rates, necessary improvements will be made such as reduction of the tariff rates on GSP products at the earliest possible time in 1986.

Considering the equalization of the benefits among countries subject to the Generalized System of Preferences, the Government of Japan will improve the ceiling system and expand the quotas with the aim of implementation from April, 1987. It will also take the initiative in leading other countries, to make fundamental improvements in the Generalized System of Preferences based upon the international principle advocated as in (2) below.

(2) Advocacy of the International Principle

The Government of Japan proposes to establish an international principle consisting of the following three points for the purpose of rendering positive support to the efforts of the developing countries to industrialize and to export as well as for the purpose of promoting, by coordinated efforts of the industrialized countries, the fundamental improvement in the Generalized System of Preferences with the aim of implementation by the time of transition to the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (H.S.)

- 1) Freeze and reduction of the product exclusion for the Generalized System of Preferences
- 2) Principle of zero tariff rates in the Generalized System of Preferences
- 3) Consideration for the least developed countries

2. Agricultural and Fishery Products

For the purpose of supporting the export efforts by the developing countries, the Government of Japan will make efforts to improve the Generalized System of Preferences such as expansion of the items subject to the system and reduction of the tariff rates under the system, bearing in mind their relations with the negotiations in the new round.

Also, in accordance with the across-the-board reduction of tariff rates, necessary reductions and adjustments will be made concerning the tariff rates under the Generalized System of Preferences.

Tariff Cuts Explained

OW250721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0700 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday described the government's decision to cut tariff rates on some 1,850 manufactured and farm products as "only a first step" toward more comprehensive market-opening measures by Japan.

He assessed the market-opening package, which will form a part of the fuller measures to be announced in late July, following a cabinet meeting earlier in the day.

Japan's efforts to open its markets wider to foreign products and services should be assessed after the government comes out with the comprehensive package, which will include improved standards and certification systems and measures to expand imports, he told reporters.

Toshio Komoto, state minister in charge of external economic affairs, also told the press that more efforts are needed to make the market-opening package a more substantial one, adding that the latest cuts are "only a first stage to that end." He gave a guarded welcome to the tariff-cutting plan, terming it as a "realistic one," but said he expected other countries to criticize the Japanese action in one way or another. He stressed that Japan should study a further reduction of the tariff rates for boneless chicken and other farm products in which Southeast Asian countries have a great interest.

In this connection, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone admitted there is "some room" for further consideration on bananas, the tariff rate on which will be reduced by 30 percent following strong pressure from the Philippines. He was commenting on Abe's remark that the Philippines would not be satisfied with the 30 percent cut. Nakasone also pledged to go ahead with scheduled tariff cut on plywood (in April 1987), an item of major concern to Indonesia.

Officials said Nakasone directed his aides to study future tariff cuts on chocolate and natural cheese, items of special concern to the U.S. and Europe, which are not included in the latest tariff-cutting measure. In a related development, Keiichi Konaga, vice minister of international trade and industry, told the task force meeting of the government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Tuesday that the ministry is studying various emergency import plans which would have an immediate effect on reducing Japan's mounting trade surplus.

The plans include creation of a low-interest financing system by the Export-Import Bank of Japan in both foreign currencies and the Japanese currency and buildup of stockpiles of such rare metals as nickel and cobalt, he said. Konaga also said the ministry would consider expansion of imports by the government and its related public organizations. He emphasized the need for Japan to exercise restraint in exports in the future, especially in cases where a particular item floods a specific region. He did not elaborate.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Moriyoshi Sato said in a statement that the ministry did its utmost to minimize the possible impact on Japanese farmers and fishermen as a result of the government's latest decision to reduce tariffs on some 190 farm products.

"We tried very hard to strike a balance between the necessity of ensuring the healthy development of the Japanese agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries and that of promoting Japan's friendly relations with concerned countries," the statement said. It added, "we did so in recognition of Japan's international position and the severe situation surrounding its agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries." Sato pledged to take appropriate measures if the latest steps should ever seriously disturb the stability of the Japanese farm economy.

Cuts Receive Mixed Reaction

OW250615 Tokyo KYODO in English 0610 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO -- While Japanese business leaders generally hailed the government's decision Tuesday to make sharp tariff cuts on many products, the farmers' national organization described the move as regrettable.

Commenting on the government's decision earlier in the day to carry out a major across-the-board tariff cut for a great number of products, Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said the federation warmly welcomes the move since it represents a firm resolve by the government to open the market wider to foreign products. Other business leaders, including Takashi Ishihara, chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development, and Noboru Goto, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, generally shared Inayama's evaluation.

However, the leaders pointed out that various restraints and standards rather than tariffs stand in the way of an influx of foreign products, and called on the government to remove such obstacles.

The Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (Zenchu) Tuesday issued a statement expressing great regret over the tariff cut decision. The statement thanked the government, however, for omitting primary farm products from the list.

The decision to sharply lower the tariff on boneless chicken and the tariffs on a number of farm products and processed farm products by a uniform 20 percent would have a grave effect on the future of Japanese agriculture, the national organization said. The statement urged the government to allow no further opening of the market for farm and fishery products, such as government-trade items and price-support items.

Major Items Listed

OW250517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0451 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO -- Following is a list of major items subject to tariff cuts decided by the government Tuesday:

Description	Present Rate (PC) [percent]	New Rate (PC)
1 Fowls without bones	18	14
2 Ducks	12.8	10
3 Poultry other than fowls, turkeys and ducks	16	12.5
4 Blood ark shell	10	8 (g)
5 Jelly fish	10	8 (g)
6 Matsutake	5	0 (g)
7 Bananas (fresh) from Apr. by Sept. from Oct. by Mar.	17.5 (g) 35 (g)	12.5 (g) 25 (g)
8 Chestnuts	20	16
9 Walnuts	20	16
10 Macadamia nut	12 (g) 10 (g)	9 (g) 6 (g)
11 Pistachios	12	9
12 Pecan	12	9

13	Papaya	4	3
14	Pineapples	35	28
15	Chestnuts peeled	20	16
16	Hijiki	10 (g)	8 (g)
17	Pyrethrum extract	20	10
18	Leaves of oak	10	0 (g)
19	Sphagnum	10	5
20	Palm oil	3 (g)	0 (g)
21	Castor oil	9	7.2
22	Baker's wares other than biscuit, cookies and crackers (containing added sugar)	40 (g) 20 (g)	30 (g) 15 (g)
23	-- ditto -- (not containing added sugar)	35 (g) 17.5 (g)	25 (g) 12.5 (g)
24	Tropical fruits prepared or pre- served by vinegar or acetic acid papaya etc. (containing added sugar)	15 12.5 (g) 15	16 (g) 10
	-- ditto -- (other than mangoes and mangosteens)	12.5 (g)	6 (g)
25	Mangoes and mangosteens (containing added sugar)	12.5 (g) 10. (g)	16 (g) 6 (g)
26	Papaya etc. (other than mangoes and mangosteens) (not containing added sugar)	12.5 10 (g)	10 6
27	Mangoes and mangosteens (not containing added sugar)	12 7.5 (g)	9 5.6 (g)
28	Vegetables and fruits prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid other than tropical fruits	20 16 (g)	15 12 (g)
29	-- ditto -- (not containing added sugar)	16 12 (g)	12 9 (g)
30	Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar (tropical fruit other than pineapple)	28 17.5 (g)	20 9 (g)

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31 -- ditto -- (pineapple)	35	28
32 -- ditto -- (except sour cherry and berry)	28 17.5 (g)	20 12 (g)
33 Instant coffee (not containing added sugar)	17.5	14
34 Jellyfish prepared or preserved	10 (g)	8 (g)
35 Young corncoobs, in can, bottle or port	10 (g)	9 (g)
36 Menthol	28 PC or 900 yen/kg	22.4 PC or 720 yen/kg
37 Ho oil [as received]	1.85 (g)	0 (g)
38 Wine of fresh grapes (bottled)	38 PC or 280 yen/l whichever is the less, subject to a minimum customs duty of 199 yen/l	30.4 PC or 224 yen/l whichever is the less, sub- ject to a minimum customs duty of 132.80 yen/l
39 Champagne and other sparkling wine	MFN 360 yen/l GSP 260 yen/l	MFN 288 yen/l GSP 208 yen/l
40 Sherry, port and other fortified grape wine	220 yen/l	176 yen/l
41 Scotch whisky and other (bottled)	36 PC or 332 yen/l whichever is the less, subject to duty of 299 yen/l	246.40 yen/l
42 Brandy (bottled)	407 yen/l	325.60 yen/l
43 For purification of the exhaust gas of motor vehicles	1.2	free
44 V belts and its belting	4.9	free
45 Rubber tyres, tyre cases, inter- changeable tyre treads, inner tubes and tyre flaps for wheels of all kinds	4	free
46 Parts of motor vehicles	5.7	free
47 Laminated glass for motor vehicles	5.5	free
48 Precious and semi-precious stones (other than not polished, per- forated nor similarly worked and formed to be used for mechanical or industrial purposes)	3.2	free

49	Polished skin	11.5	free
50	Blades for machine saws, other than hacksaw blades	3.6	free
51	Drills, bits, reamers and screw taps	4.8	free
52	Milling cutters	5.5	free
53	Gear cutters	4.9	free
54	Diamond tools	5.8	free
55	Cutting tools, used in or with machines (hard metal tools)	4.2	free
56	Hard metal tools (other)	4.8	free
57	Interchangeable tools for hand tools, for machine tools or for power-operated tools (excluding hard metal tools and diamond tools)	4.2	free
58	Knives and cutting blades, for machines or mechanical appliances	4.2	free
59	Parts of pumps for liquid	3.6	free
60	Parts of machinery for making or finishing paper or paperboard	4.2	free
61	Accessories and parts of machine tools for working metal or metal carbides	4.2	free
62	Lead-acid batteries	5.8	free
63	Electrical lighting and signalling equipment (other than for motor vehicles (excluding vehicles of heading no. 87.09 or 87.11))	4.2	free
64	Electronic telephonic and telegraphic switch boards and exchangers	5.7	free
65	Telephonic switch boards and exchangers (other than those of electronic types) electrical lines telephonic apparatus, N.E.S.	4.2	free
66	Apparatus for carriercurrent line system electrical line telegraphic apparatus, N.E.S.	3.6	free

67	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus (for aircraft; excluding radio navigational aid apparatus and radio remote control apparatus)	4	free
68	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus (excluding television cameras, radio navigational aid apparatus and radio remote control apparatus)	5.1	free
69	Parts of radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus, or of radio broadcasting and television (excluding parts of radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus or of radio remote control apparatus)	4.2	free
70	Cathode-ray tubes for television receivers	4.2	free
71	Carbon electro-thermal resistor	4.9	free
72	Parts and accessories of motorcycle, auto-cycle, etc.	4.8	free
73	Cameras for uses other than aircraft, photo-engraving and medical or surgical purposes (excluding for film of a width 35 mm)	5.7	free
74	Parts and accessories of cameras	5.7	free
75	Pressure gauges	4.9	free
76	Parts or accessories suitable for use solely or principally with one or more of the articles	4.2	free

(Note: (g) denotes products of the Generalized System of Preferences).

PEREZ DE CUELLAR DENOUNCES TERRORISTS AS COWARDS

OW250913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO -- United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar sharply denounced rising terrorism Tuesday, calling terrorists "cowards." Referring to the crash of an Indian jetliner into the Atlantic and a blast at Narita Airport near here, Perez de Cuellar said in a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that he hates terrorism.

"Terrorists are cowards," killing innocent civilians, a Japanese Government official quoted the UN chief as telling Nakasone.

Perez de Cuellar's expression of his anger came after the Japanese leader expressed concern over growing terrorism.

The air crash killed all 329 people on board the Air-India plane, while two Japanese cargo handlers died in the Narita blast. Investigators are looking into the possibility of a link between the two incidents and possible Sikh extremists' involvement in both cases. Perez de Cuellar, now on a four-day visit to Japan, also expressed anger at the detention of members of the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon, the Japanese official said.

The UN secretary general met Nakasone after nearly two hours of talks over lunch with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who explained Japan's low-key initiatives to ease hostilities between Iran and Iraq. A Foreign Ministry official told reporters Perez de Cuellar noted the deep distrust between the two warring gulf states, which he said view his appeal for restraining attacks on cities as a chance to prepare for their next military assault.

The UN head visited Iran and Iraq in April in an attempt to help end the protracted war. Although the visit was fruitless, Perez de Cuellar told both Nakasone and Abe in separate meetings that he will continue to make efforts at mediation. Abe emphasized that Japan, which is heavily dependent on imported crude from the Mideast region, has been trying to "create a climate conducive for peace" there, according to the Ministry official.

The foreign minister also expressed Japan's support for UN-initiated talks aimed at ending the military conflict in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

In his meeting with Nakasone, Perez de Cuellar conveyed his personal appreciation for the premier's support for developing countries at the Bonn summit in May, in response to a request by Perez de Cuellar in April. Japan also was once a developing country and we share the plight of developing countries today," the government official quoted Nakasone as telling the UN official.

Nakasone and Abe, in the separate talks, called on Perez de Cuellar to proceed with streamlining operations at the UN and its affiliates, including the UN Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The secretary general stressed that the New York-based organization will be keeping growth of its 1986-87 budget to 0.7 percent over the corresponding two-year period. Japanese officials said.

Japan's contribution accounts for just over 10 percent of the UN budget. Nakasone told Perez de Cuellar he is looking forward to meeting him again in New York this fall to attend ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the world body's founding. Earlier in the day, Perez de Cuellar told a news conference that the UN is thankful for Japan's "moral support" for his organization.

KPA GENERAL'S ARTICLE ON OUTBREAK OF KOREAN WAR

SK241220 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2145 GMT 23 Jun 85

[24 June NODONG SINMUN article by KPA General Yi Tu-ik: "The Wild Desire of the Aggressors Cannot Be Realized"]

[Text] Twenty-five June is the day the U.S. imperialists triggered a war of aggression in our country.

Under the situation in which the new war provocation maneuvers of the divisionists at home and abroad are being intensified, our people and People's Army mark the 35th anniversary of 25 June. The U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries, and the South Korean puppet clique are accelerating adventurous nuclear war preparation maneuvers by more closely colluding with each other militarily and are daily aggravating the situation. The clouds of war are becoming dark in our country. This makes our People's Army and people watch the development of the situation with a high revolutionary alertness.

The U.S. imperialists are a sworn enemy who has historically conducted aggression against our country. Having launched aggression against our country with invasion by the Sherman-ho some 100 years ago, the U.S. imperialists occupied the southern half of our fatherland in August 1945, replacing the Japanese imperialists after their destruction, and perpetrated a war of aggression against the northern half of the republic in June 1950.

During the war the U.S. imperialists burned our cities and villages, slaughtered innocent residents, and reduced to ashes all material and cultural assets created through the people's blood and sweat. There was not a single one of our people who did not suffer wounds and misfortune caused by the war. However much time may pass, our people can never forget the crimes of the U.S. imperialists, who forced war upon them and brought misfortune and disaster to them.

Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the war was concluded with our people's victory. And the U.S. imperialists began going downhill for the first time. Yet the U.S. imperialists are resorting to new war provocation maneuvers, invariably staying in South Korea. June 25th is simply not a past event which has already faded away. Today, 35 years later, a situation similar to that which existed on the eve of this date is reappearing.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The U.S. imperialists are less disguisedly perpetrating maneuvers to trigger a new war in Korea in particular.

Like on the brink of the 25 June war, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are further intensifying aggression and military provocations. Just as it rains if it frequently clouds up, frequent military provocations inevitably lead to a total war. This is shown by the development of the situation of the past war. Armed encroachment on the northern half of the republic began to be continuously perpetrated in 1947 and became full-blown in 1949. During the year 1949 alone, the number of armed encroachments reached as high as 2,617. After all, there is nothing different from the fact that the past war began long before June 1950. This fact gives a lesson that daily increasing reckless military provocations by the aggressors should be countered with a high alertness.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are openly perpetrating more reckless and dangerous military provocations than those just before the past war.

It is well known to the world that the U.S. imperialists have already dragged some 1,000 nuclear weapons and neutron bombs into South Korea. Not confining themselves to this, the U.S. imperialists are even trying to deploy medium- and long-range offensive missiles -- Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles -- and are attempting to establish numerous poison gas companies in South Korea and introduce ultra-modern chemical weapons there.

What is noteworthy these days is that the bellicose elements have worked out a new offensive strategy and have deployed forward huge armed forces for aggression in the combat areas near the Military Demarcation Line. Countless units, which are to be hurled in after the outbreak of a war, have been deployed in the frontal areas, and the construction of some 180 tunnels for northward invasion is being accelerated on a full-dress scale.

The officers of the puppet army have received copies of the map of the northern half of the republic and are undergoing training to adapt themselves to the target terrain. Also, commandos have been assigned to each province, and are being trained to become familiar to the customs and dialects of the assigned areas.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets threw a blanket over the North-South dialogue and unilaterally stopped it by kicking up the frantic "Team Spirit-85" military exercise racket. At the very time when we proposed North-South parliamentary talks, such war rackets with a provocative codename as "Myonggong-85" were kicked up. This graphically shows the crafty nature of aggressors.

All facts show that South Korea has been turned into a war powder keg, which may explode at any moment, and a nuclear war base, and that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets indeed have completed preparations for a new war of aggression.

Because of the unprecedented tightening of U.S.-Japan-South Korean military collusion, today's situation is becoming more grave. Military collusion between aggressors is a prelude to a new war of aggression. Our people do not forget that the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries, and the South Korean puppets invaded our republic through military alliance during the period of the past war. As has already been made public to the world, MacArthur, commander of the U.S. Forces Far East Command, gave Syngman Rhee an 11-point order for the ignition of a Korean war in the middle of February 1950. In the order, placing the South Korean puppet armed forces under the command of the U.S. imperialists, the joint fighting of the puppet army and the Japanese armed forces, the construction of ordnance depots for the Korean war, the employment of many Japanese officers in the South Korean puppet army, and their training of the puppet army were secretly instructed. As revealed by the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency, Japanese warships actually participated in the Korean war through such activities as sweeping activities. This is another crime which, not long after the ruin of the Japanese imperialists, was perpetrated against the Korean people by directly and indirectly taking part in the war of aggression while ignoring international law stipulating that Japan shall not be militarized.

The U.S.-Japan-South Korean military tieup at present is becoming clearer than that in the period of the past war. Military collusion and moves between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique are being strengthened on the basis of the solidity of relations of a military alliance between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries and between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. The Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets are regularly exchanging military information and strengthening military cooperation in every field.

In particular, the first joint exercise between the U.S. Air Force occupying South Korea and the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force is planned to be staged in the East Sea of our country.

Also, the fleets of Japan and the South Korean puppets have been invited to make mutual port calls. This confirms that a treaty was signed, but has not been made public, and that the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the South Korean puppets indeed are moving in accordance with the triangular military alliance and combined forces of aggression are trying to trigger a new war of aggression.

Today, our Peoples' Army and people are justly preparing for a full combat posture to counter the prevailing grave situation. Our People's Army and people are invincible ranks united around the party as firm as rock. The Army and the people united as one around the party and the leader can never be conquered. This is a lesson which the past fatherland liberation war taught the aggressors.

In the course of implementing the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's policy of imbuing the entire Army with the *chuche* idea, our People's Army has grown stronger to be an Army of the party, one-a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces. Our revolutionary Armed Forces have grown incomparably stronger politically and ideologically and in terms of military technique compared to what they were in the 1950's.

Safeguarding the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the cost of their lives and firmly guaranteeing the consummation of the party's cause, the *chuche* revolutionary cause, by armed force is the solid and immovable faith and overflowing will of our Army. Those who dare to invade our country, which possesses these ever-victorious and invincible revolutionary Armed Forces and whose land has been turned into an impregnable fortress, will never be able to go scot-free.

The U.S. imperialists must clearly recognize that if they persist in dashing along the road of war while brandishing nuclear weapons, grave consequences will result.

The Japanese reactionaries are becoming more heated for reinvasion, echoing the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to cook up the triangular military alliance. This is arousing great apprehension and indignation from our people and the world's people. It would be good for the Japanese reactionaries to correctly view the situation and act with discretion.

The antinational acts of the South Korean puppet clique, which are rushing along the road of fratricide in collusion with the U.S. and Japanese aggressors while turning away from reality in which the North-South parliamentary talks have been placed on the calendar and an atmosphere for dialogue and trust between the North and South should be created, can never be tolerated.

Today our people are assigned the task of accelerating socialist construction and expediting national reunification while smashing the new war provocation maneuvers of the aggressors at home and abroad.

To defend the socialist gains and advance the revolution and construction under today's strained and complicated situation, we should take the initiative to counter the enemy's aggression and war provocation maneuvers and maintain a high revolutionary spirit. Because they coped with the reckless moves of aggressors with alertness and revolutionary spirit, our People's Army and people promptly smashed the war provocation maneuvers of the enemy and inflicted severe punishment on them during the period of the fatherland liberation war.

In the future, the officers and men of our People's Army will also reliably defend the socialist fatherland under any circumstances by keenly observing the maneuvers of the enemy, always with high alertness and a revolutionary spirit and by maintaining a full combat posture.

KCNA REVEALS SOUTH ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE ON U.S.

SK242351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2332 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppets red-inked 1,160 million dollars in foreign trade in the first two months of this year, while last year's figure was 1,380 million dollars. This is attributed to the thorough-going dependence of South Korea's import and export on the United States and Japan.

South Korea's export-oriented import of raw materials and accessories and others grew 13.1 percent in 1983 above the previous year's and 21.6 percent in 1984 above the previous year's.

Last year, the puppet clique had to pay 13.2 percent more foreign currency than the previous year in the import of raw materials without increase of their amount due to the price hike in international market. In 1984 it sold export goods to auction at cheap prices as their quality dropped 2.7 percent below the previous year's.

According to the South Korean monthly magazine WOLGAN CHOSON, the puppet clique exported shirts at a low price 60.6 percent of the South Korean market price, man's wear at 47 percent and woman's wear at 36 percent, recording an annual deficit of more than 300 million dollars.

Chon Tu-hwan the puppet encourages the bleeding export by granting "privileges" and "support fund" to comprador import and export enterprises with taxes extorted from the people in an attempt to get rid of this crisis, but the trade deficit of South Korea is increasing.

An important factor of the yearly increase of deficit in South Korea's foreign trade is the colonial predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists who are in the grip of a serious economic depression and dollar crisis. The U.S. imperialists red-inked over 123,000 million dollars in foreign trade last year. They try to compensate for the loss as much as possible by shifting the burden of this crisis on to the South Korean puppets.

The U.S. imperialists strictly restricted the import of fabrics in December 1983 under the pretext of "protection" of U.S. manufacturing industry and then took measures of restricting import of 42.5 percent of South Korea's export goods to the United States. This was a telling blow to South Korea's export to the United States, which accounts for 34.4 percent of its total export value.

When Reagan flew into South Korea in November 1983, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan begged for "preferential tariff" to more kinds of South Korea's export goods. On the contrary, however, he was forced to import 32 kinds of goods.

The U.S. imperialists took a measure in early April of 1984 of adding 14.6 percent of "anti-dumping duties" to South Korea's electronic goods which were exported to the United States after being assembled with expensive imported accessories.

The South Korean puppets bought U.S. goods amounting to nearly 3,000 million dollars to curry favor with their master. But, the U.S. imperialists with a view to squeezing more profits from South Korea demanded the puppets early last March to import 34 more kinds of goods such as chocolate, cosmetic and orange. The puppets could not but comply with the demand of the master, though it would bring them much loss.

The basic cause of the yearly increase of deficit in South Korea's foreign trade and the ever-worsening of its international payments is its colonial dependence on foreign countries.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is making much ado as if it would lessen the deficit in foreign trade and pay off its creditors, but it is no more than a cheap trick to deceive the South Korean people and intensify extortion of them.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

SK231303 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 20 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 21 June editorial: "Let Us Actively Introduce New Technological Innovation Devices"]

[Text] This year, as we greet the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the founding of the party, we should further strengthen the might of the socialist system of our country and should highly demonstrate its superiority by effecting a new innovation in socialist economic construction. One of the important problems arising in this is to actively introduce new technological innovation devices in all fields of the national economy.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: We should introduce scientific and technological successes achieved by scientists and technicians in a timely manner so that these successes can prove their worth in production and construction.

The introduction of new technological innovation devices is important in facilitating work while further conserving the resources of the country and in promoting labor productivity and the quality of products.

In recent years, our scientists, technicians, and workers have registered great successes by actively waging the movement to emulate the examples set by unheralded heroes under the leadership of the party. By actively conducting research activities for new heat control facilities through their energetic studies and devoted struggle, our scientists, technicians, and workers have made it possible to enhance to the maximum the value of utilization of the precious fuel resources of the country while using them to the minimum.

The successes achieved by our workers, technicians, and scientists -- who are faithful to the party -- in their technological innovation movement to economize fuel have constituted an outstanding contribution to developing our economy.

Today, in many fields of the national economy, a movement to introduce new technological innovation devices is being vigorously waged and numerous units are scoring gains in this movement. As a result of this, numerous plants and enterprises have saved large quantities of fuel.

This is a vivid reflection of the vitality of the party's demands in the active introduction of new technological innovation devices. Therefore, all fields of the national economy should actively follow the examples set by these units in introducing new technological innovation devices in production.

What is important in actively introducing new technological innovation devices for the economization of fuel is that functionaries and workers should carry out this work with a correct stand and attitude.

Effecting an upsurge in production by introducing new technological innovation devices in the work of economizing fuel is precisely the demand of the party. Therefore, our functionaries and working people should maintain such a stand and attitude as to unconditionally and thoroughly carry out the intent and demand of the party.

Functionaries in all fields of the national economy should vigorously wage the struggle to introduce new technological innovation devices among the masses with the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing the party policy.

Establishing technological and economic measures constitute an important condition for the implementation of the party demand with regard to the introduction of new technological innovation devices to save fuel. The work of introducing a new technological innovation device for the economization of fuel is a task which should be carried out throughout the country and in a short period of time. Therefore, it is very important to thoroughly establish technological and economic measures prior to the introduction of new technological innovation devices.

All domains of the national economy and, in particular, the pertinent scientific research institutions, committees, and ministries under the Administration Council should establish measures to cope with the problems arising in accepting new technological innovation plans, including preparation of design papers.

The concerned domains and units should enable everyone to thoroughly understand a series of technical principles arising in accepting the new technological innovation plans by organizing programs for learning by observation and for on-the-job training. Thus, they should allow the work of accepting the new innovation plans to progress without interruption.

Scientists and technicians are assigned weighty tasks in accepting a new technological innovation plan to save fuel. All scientists and technicians should faithfully carry out assigned research projects and contribute to the acceptance of new technological innovation plans to save fuel and power, proceeding from the outlook on the nation and the party in a position worthy of masters and in a responsible manner. In particular, scientists and technicians should actively carry out the activities of the 17 February shock brigade of scientists and technicians and the 15 April technical renovation shock brigade by upholding the party's line for technological innovation and should actively introduce worthy technological innovation plans into production.

The work of accepting new technological innovation plans to save fuel demands organizing the work of guidance and supply work. All economic guidance functionaries should realize that the work of accepting new technological innovation plans is very important in terms of embodying the party's demand to more highly demonstrate the vitality of our economy and should listen to the opinions of the masses, going down to lower units as demanded by the chongsanri spirit and chongsanri method. Thus, they should correctly understand the actual situation and establish step-by-step targets. They should also solve all problems arising in reality, not discriminating between one's own works and those of others. In particular, they should carry out the work of supplying material and the work of organizing transport in a responsible manner.

Party organizations at all levels and three revolutions teams should attach importance to the work of accepting new technological innovation plans to save fuel and should educate the masses on the significance of such work in various ways. They should vigorously carry out this work on the basis of party methods.

Party organizations should introduce and propagandize the outstanding experiences gained in accepting the new technological innovation plans and correct faults in a timely manner when they are found while summing up and evaluating such experiences.

Thus, they should see to it that the work of accepting new technological innovation plans is accelerated in accordance with the party's wish and intention.

FUNCTIONS HELD ON KIM IL-SONG VISIT ANNIVERSARY

Envoy to USSR Hosts Party

SK231007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 21 (KCNA) -- DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong on June 20 arranged a film show and cocktail party in the capital of Moldavia on the first anniversary of the great leader President Kim Il-song's passing through of Ungeny, Moldavia, on his way home after visiting the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries, leading a party and state delegation.

Invited there were Yevgeniy Kalenik, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Moldavia, Viktor Andrushchak director of a department of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party, Petr Komendant, Moldavian foreign minister, and other leading officials of party and power bodies and public organisations of Moldavia.

The attendants first appreciated the Korean documentary films "The Visit to the Soviet Union by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the head of a Party and State Delegation" and "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Passes Through the Soviet Union on His Way Home at the Head of a Party and State Delegation."

A cocktail party was arranged after the film show. Toasts were made at the cocktail party by DPRK Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong and first vice-chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers Yevgeniy Kalenik. The participants in the cocktail party toasted the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song the good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of the respected General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Embassy in Sofia Holds Soiree

SK221020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- A film show and reception were arranged at the Korean Embassy in Sofia on June 17 on the occasion of the first anniversaries of the great leader President Kim Il-song's visit to Bulgaria and the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The Korean documentary film "Visit to Bulgaria by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Head of a Party and State Delegation" was screened. The reception was addressed by the Korean Ambassador to Bulgaria and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Dimitur Stanishev said:

The visit to Bulgaria by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was a powerful demonstration in strengthening and developing onto a new higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, governments and peoples and further cementing unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

His visit not only contributed to strengthening class solidarity with the struggle of the two parties and peoples against imperialism but also marked a signal occasion in further developing the scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the two countries. Respected Comrade Kim Il-song is not only the great leader of the Korean people but also an outstanding leader of the international communist movement and working-class movement. The Bulgarian people are well aware of his noble virtues and wise leadership and sincerely respect and revere him. This was illustrated by the fact that they warmly welcomed the great leader during his visit to Bulgaria last year.

Saying that the Korean people have achieved great successes in their endeavours for socialist construction and the peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, Dimitur Stanishev stated: The Bulgarian party and people invariably and actively support the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Embassy in Romania Hosts Show

SK230920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- A film show and reception were arranged at the Korean Embassy in Bucharest on June 19 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the visit to Romania by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Invited there were Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and secretary of the Party Central Committee; Mihai Nicolae, deputy head of the Section of External Relations and International Economic Cooperation of the RCP Central Committee; Traian Pop, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the secretary of state of the Ministry of the Interior, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, a secretary of the Institute of Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and other officials concerned and officials of central organs, public organizations and press organs.

The Korean documentary film "Visit to Romania by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Head of a Party and State Delegation" was screened, which was followed by a reception. The reception was addressed by Korean Ambassador Cho Yong-kuk and Ion Stoian. The attendants toasted the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CUBA

SK211128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his entourage flew back home Friday after visiting the Republic of Cuba.

They were met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kim Hwan, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang Gilda Lopez and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov. The foreign minister and his entourage left Havana on June 18, concluding their visit to Cuba.

SIHANOUK DEPARTS PYONGYANG BY TRAIN 24 JUNE

SK241545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk and madam and their entourage left Pyongyang on June 24 by train. The guests were seen off by Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol and his wife, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee Yi Ho-hyok and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yol. Sam Sann, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Korea, and foreign diplomatic envoys here saw them off.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES PRC CHILDREN'S ART TROUPE

SK240138 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0132 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on June 23 received the leading members of the Beijing-Shanghai children's art troupe, China, now on a visit to our country. Present there were head of the troupe Keyom Bawudun member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, leading members and school children who played the principal role. Also present there were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and Zong Kwen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea. President Kim Il-song appraised the good performance of the children of the troupe and had a conversation with them in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The art troupe presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

EDUCATION COMMISSION GROUP RETURNS FROM PRC

SK211132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the DPRK Education Commission led by its chairman Choe Tae-pok returned home Friday by train from China. It was met at Pyongyang railway station by Vice-Chairman of the Education Commission Yi Sang-sol and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kwen.

CPLA FRIENDSHIP GROUP DEPARTS 22 JUNE

SK221606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- The friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by You Taizhong, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and commander of the Guangzhou Military Area of the CPLA, left here today for home by train. Seeing it off at Pyongyang railway station were Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk, Major General Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Zong Kwen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. The Chinese ambassador arranged a party at his embassy on the evening of June 21 upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the group.

CHON URGES MILITARY SUPREMACY OVER NORTH

SK242315 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the only deterrence to war on the Korean peninsula is for south Korea to maintain stronger national power than north Korea.

Presiding over a National Security Council meeting at Chongwadae, Chon said, "We cannot say that security situations around us are developing to our advantage, and we will have a very critica' period until the end of the 1988 Olympics.

"What is most important at the moment is to realize that however international situations change, our nation should be united in harmony to secure stronger national power than the enemy, which is the only deterrence to another war," he said.

Security-related officials reported to the President on the security situation on the peninsula and recent moves in north Korea. The participants in the National Security Council meeting also discussed Chinese and Soviet policies on the Korean peninsula and south Korean countermeasures to the north Korean Communists' strategies against the south which are anticipated in the second half of the 1980s.

President Chon said, "It is not only the concerned government offices that can strengthen the nation's defense posture. All people are called on to be united (for defense), keeping in mind that it is a matter of survival." He instructed all government offices to leave no place vulnerable to a north Korean threat so that Pyongyang will not make a miscalculation about the south Korean security posture.

The National Security Council meeting was attended by Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong, Minister of Home Affairs Chong Sok-mo, Minister of Finance Kim Nan-che and Minister of National Defense Yu Song-min as well as full-time council members.

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN WAR COMMEMORATED

Culture Minister Statement

SK250840 Seoul YONHAP in English 0700 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Culture and Information Minister Yi Won-hong said Tuesday that the best way to prevent another Korean war is through the harmony and unity of the Korean people.

In a government statement issued on the 35th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war, Yi said, "We Koreans should utilize the lessons of the Korean war as the driving forces for the creation of a great nation." "The Korean war is not past history but the national problem that should be tackled along with the division of the Korean peninsula," he said.

"The revolutionary strategy of the communist regime is to overthrow the free democratic system of the Republic of Korea through armed aggression, maneuvering and scheming, at a time when we lose the spirit of anti-communism or stability," Yi said.

"Under the guise of democratization, some people have leaned toward the leftist radicalism that may incur the division of national opinion, political unrest and social instability," Yi said. "The ambiguous ideology and the volatile speech and behavior they resort to will eventually encourage the North Korean communists to attempt an invasion of South Korea."

"We are now taking the initiative in the inter-Korean dialogue, on the basis of superior national strength and national confidence, and will try incessantly to make the dialogue a success," Yi continued. "The flow of world history and the future of national history are on our side," he said. "How soon the nation's basic structure is solidified and how rapidly national development be accelerated depend on our efforts." Yi advised the post-Korean war generation to recognize the nature and method of communism, to have thorough confidence in the ideology and political system of South Korea and to respond to the demands of the times, in order to assure the future of national history.

Anti Communist Rallies Held

SK250743 Seoul YONHAP in English 0727 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (YONHAP) -- On the 35th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war, South Koreans Tuesday held anti-communist rallies to show their resolve to fight against communism.

In a rally at the Sejong Cultural Center here, about 4,500 citizens, including Sin Sang-cho, chairman of the Korea Anti-Communist League, and Yom Po-hyon, mayor of Seoul, condemned the North Korean Communists for provoking the war on June 25, 1950. Yom said in a speech, "We should rearm ourselves with more solid anti-communist determination until the North abandons its long-cherished dream of unifying the peninsula through force."

Meanwhile, 14 monuments for those killed by North Korean invaders during the Korean war were dedicated Tuesday across the country.

In memory of the outbreak of the war, South Korea's political parties issued statements calling for the enhanced consciousness of national security. The ruling Democratic Justice Party said that although the lively inter-Korean talks that have been held recently are a fortunate occurrence, South Koreans should keep in mind that Pyongyang's peace overture was a disguise for its true intention of inciting conflict and chaos in the South.

KOREA HERALD 'Remembers'

SK242323 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Remember June 25th"]

[Text] Thirty-five years ago today, the early morning calm of the Korean peninsula was broken by the rumbling of north Korean tanks and artillery blasts spearheading the surprise invasion of south Korea. Kim Il-song had thus pulled the trigger to launch a tragic and unprovoked war with the unattainable aim of communizing the whole of Korea by force of arms.

It was a day of infamy for both the north Korean Communists and the victims of their unwarranted aggression in the south. The former drew swords on their fellow Koreans for sinister ideological and revolutionary purposes, while the latter were taken completely off guard despite premonitions of danger experienced by some.

In a little over one-third of a century, most of the external wounds suffered during the three-year war have been healed. However, the trauma of the fratricidal and intensely ideological conflict still lingers deep in the minds and hearts of all Koreans.

The war's front moved south, then north and south again, spreading death and destruction repeatedly over the length and breadth of the peninsula with the participation of Communist Chinese troops in the winter of 1950 in aid of the retreating north Korean army. Lengthy negotiations followed a military stalemate, leading to a precarious truce in the summer of 1953.

The invading North Korean forces were trained and equipped by the Soviet Union, which helped plan and direct an armed takeover of south Korea as part of its global expansionist scheme. Pyongyang and its Kremlin masters took advantage of the total unpreparedness on our part as well as the naivete of policymakers in Washington with regard to realities in Northeast Asia.

The damage we sustained from the Communist invasion is incalculable in terms of material value or mere statistics. In human casualties alone we lost nearly half a million officers and men killed or wounded, including 36,000 members of the U.N. forces dead and 130,000 wounded.

Civilian casualties in the south amounted to more than a million. Most of the populations of both south and north Korea became refugees and displaced persons bereft of or separated from their family members.

Nightmarish and tragic as they may be, our wartime experiences should never be forgotten. The legacy of the Korean War is highly enlightening and even inspiring, though oftentimes painful to remember. Such recollections oblige us not to allow our adversaries to repeat that costly and senseless armed aggression.

The nation learned priceless lessons from that war -- lessons that are deeply ingrained in the minds of those who experienced its horrors. Such hard-won knowledge must be conveyed to all who may not be adequately informed or even be misguided about the nature of our enemies and the sort of wars they wage.

The most fundamental lesson is that we will be safe and secure as long as we are well prepared and alert. To put it another way, our adversary is ready to strike at us again whenever we show weakness or complacency. This applies not only to our enemy in the north but to all instances throughout history.

Another vital lesson to be learned from that war is the naked treachery of communism -- both as a theory and in practice. We learned that the Communist regime in north Korea is the worst perversion of the Red dogma in the world. North Korea continues to alert us to the horrors of their system and their belligerent adventurism through an unending series of guerrilla warfare, spy operations and sabotage directed against South Korea ever since the Korean armistice.

Preparedness to maintain our national security is a total concept in this age of total war. A strong military defense must be backed by a strong economy, a firm national morale and social stability. All citizens should rally around today's reminder of those tragic years -- united and prepared to see to it that we are never again caught off guard.

In connection with this, the latest series of inter-Korean dialogue also needs to be pursued with great caution and flexibility, for an evil and deceptive design always lurks behind the pacific facade of north Korean maneuvers.

ROK TIGHTENS SECURITY MEASURES AT KIMPO AIRPORT

SK250827 Seoul YONHAP in English 0759 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (OANA-YONHAP) -- In the wake of the recent Air India crash off the coast of Ireland and the Narita Airport blast in Japan, the customs office and police at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport have tightened security measures involving passengers and baggage, an airport official said Tuesday.

In an emergency meeting at Kimpo Airport on Tuesday, the customs office and police worked out stronger security steps to prevent the possibility of an air incident involving Korean Air (KAL), the official said. The customs office and police asked KAL and 14 other airlines, providing flight services to and from Seoul, to extend cooperation to prevent terrorism.

The decision to step up security precautions came after airport authorities in Tokyo and London were tipped off that international terrorist rings may try to attack the airports. Kimpo Airport has tightened up its cargo and baggage consignment procedures, including the x-raying of cargo, at the airport.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS EXTRADITION TREATY WITH U.S.

SK250212 Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to conclude an extradition treaty with the United States to promote judicial cooperation between the two countries, a government source said Tuesday.

Inter-ministerial consultations are now under way to prepare a draft, which will soon be referred to the U.S. Government. The draft will be similar to the existing extradition treaties between the United States and Japan, and between the United States and West Germany. The draft will state that criminals who deserve a prison term of more than one year should be extradited, the source said.

The principle of non-extradition will be applied to political offender. Those accused of assassinating or attempting to assassinate heads of state or their families will not be covered by the non-extradition clause, however.

If the treaty is concluded, the Korean Government will no longer be powerless to deal with persons who escape to the United States after committing large-scale economic crimes here, the source said.

The United States maintains extradition treaties with more than 70 countries and is negotiating similar treaties with 20 additional countries, the source added.

BALHAAJAB PRAISES CPSU WW II ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

OW210443 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1734 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 20 (MONTSAME) -- The address of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (Soviet parliament) and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "to the peoples, parliaments and governments of all countries" adopted on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, has become a vivid demonstration of the USSR's resolve to defend the right of mankind to peaceful life, MPRP CC Secretary and Chairman of the Permanent Commission of the MPR Great People's Hural on Foreign Affairs T. Balhaajab said at an enlarged session of the commission held here on 19 June 1985.

The recent statement of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government in support of this document of great international significance, is the voice of socialist Mongolia, which consistently works against war, the speaker underscored.

The lessons of the past war assume pressing urgency at the present day international situation aggravated through the aggressive policy of imperialist aggressive forces headed by the United States. The American side is trying to frustrate the Geneva talks on space and nuclear armaments. It increases more intensively the preparations for "star wars," T. Balhaajab underscored.

The speakers at the session emphasized the great significance of the address of the CPSU CC, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers "to the peoples, parliaments and governments of all countries".

ALTANGEREL ON 'COMBAT' FRATERNITY WITH USSR

OW201131 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 19 (MONTSAME) -- Combat fraternity of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and their Armed Forces was born and tempered in the battle against the common enemy. In 1921, Mongolian and Soviet soldiers defeated white guard gangs in Mongolian Steppes and routed in 1939 Japanese militarists in the Halhin Gol region, Major-General T. Altangerel, deputy head of the Political Board of the Mongolian People's Army (MPA) writes in the Russian-language newspaper NOVOSTI MONGOLII (NEWS OF MONGOLIA).

The participation of the MPA in the rout of the Kwang-tung Army was another vivid demonstration of Mongolian-Soviet combat brotherhood.

The victory over militarist Japan wiped out the threat of aggression on the part of Japan in relation to the USSR and the MPR, ensured the security of their eastern borders and created favourable external conditions for the liberation struggle of the peoples of China, North Korea and the countries of East and Southeast Asia. This is precisely the international significance of the great liberatory mission of the Soviet Armed Forces, T. Altangerel underscores.

The lessons of the 1945 liberation war like those of the Second World War, serve as a severe warning to warmongers. These lessons acquire special urgency in the conditions of the present day international situation aggravated through the fault of reactionary forces of imperialism, first of all the U.S. and in the conditions when the forces of militarism and revanchism are reviving, the Mongolian general underlines.

MONTSAME COMMENTARY ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD PROGRAM

OW210423 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1745 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 June (MONTSAME) -- MONTSAME commentator S. Bayart writes: The better we work, the better we shall live -- this simple incontestable truth which found another confirmation in Comrade J. Batmonh's report the other day determines the main direction of the work of the party Central Committee 10th plenary meeting which discussed a major problem of national importance on the improvement of food supplies for the population.

The 18th party congress adopted the decision to work out a purpose-oriented programme for further progressive development of agriculture, enhancing its efficiency, for continued supply of raw materials for industry and foodstuffs for the population. The draft of this programme, tabled at the plenary meeting, covers the period up to the year 2000 as a whole, but the tasks are more concretely defined in it for the next 5-year plan (1986-1990).

The questions of the development of agriculture, which is the leading branch of Mongolia's national economy, are in the focus of party's attention. The plenary meeting discussed the general line for the proportional and balanced development of agriculture and the basic guidelines for perfecting the management, planning and economic stimulation in the branch.

Considerable progress has been achieved in agriculture. The achievements are obvious, but, as was pointed out in the report by the party General Secretary and President J. Batmonh, the development of the branch still fails to meet the needs. The achieved level of food supplies for the population, which has doubled over the last 20 years, falls short of the requirements today.

That is why, J. Batmonh stressed, a need arises to work out and solve purposively and comprehensively the questions of improving food supplies for the population through steady development of agriculture.

The target-oriented programme of the development of agriculture and improvement in food supplies for the population was worked out on the basis of the experience of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with due regard of the natural and climatic conditions and other specifics of the MPR.

The programme envisages considerable capital investment in agriculture and related branches. Investment in agriculture alone, under the next 5-year plan, will go up by 30 percent as against the previous 5-year plan. It is expected that the volume of gross agricultural production by the beginning of the next century will double as against the anticipated one of the current year.

Food consumption in Mongolia is marked by some traditional specifics. For instance, our country ranks high in the world for per capita meat consumption (some 90 kgs a year), while agricultural produce is consumed comparatively less.

The target-oriented programme sets out consecutive measures to increase the production of basic products of agriculture in the nearest 5, 10 years and up to the year 2000. It is envisaged, for instance, to increase meat production by 16 percent by the end of the next 5-year plan, and approximately by 30 percent closer to 2000. It is planned to increase and achieve the per capita consumption of other foodstuffs, in particular, flour and macaroni goods, from 103 to 111 kgs, potato from 22 to 47 kgs, vegetable from 19 to 29 kgs. The programme makes special emphasis on the need to ensure rational proportions in nutrition and improve culture of consumption.

BANGKOK REGIME 'SERVANT OF 2 MASTERS,' U.S., PRC

OW240807 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1401 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The Bangkok authorities are preparing to widely mark the coming 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Thailand and China.

We may recall that the establishment of diplomatic relations occurred in the summer of 1975, soon after the historic victory of the Vietnamese people over the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen, which included the Thai regime. Beijing broke off its friendly relations with Vietnam as one stroke and embarked on a path of hostility against it. The new policy meant new partnerships. The reactionary Thai regime, which is close to U.S. imperialism, was chosen by Beijing as one of its partners.

Whereas the Beijing leadership realigned itself in relation to Thailand almost instantly, it took another 4 years for the Bangkok leaders to do likewise. This was due to the fact that the puppet pro-Beijing regime of Pol Pot in Cambodia remained adjacent to Thailand and repeatedly tested its neighbor's security. The armed provocations of the Polpotists became an almost daily affair along the Cambodian-Thai border. Even more alarming to the Thai ruling circles was that eight special camps were established on the territory of Pol Pot's Cambodia, where subversives and terrorists for operations in Thailand underwent training under the guidance of Chinese military instructors.

The turning point in Bangkok's position came in 1979, when Cambodian patriots, with the help of Vietnamese volunteers, expelled the Pol Pot clique from their country. Under Beijing's and Washington's pressure, Thailand opened its borders wide for the surviving bandits and gave them the opportunity to organize military camps and bases on its territory. The Chinese leaders and the U.S. Administration have paid most generously for Bangkok's concern for the Pol Pot cutthroats.

Instead of having one boss, U.S. imperialism, Bangkok has become the servant of two masters, Beijing and Washington, the commentator writes.

'INCREASING' U.S. PRESENCE IN KOREA CRITICIZED

OW240809 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1410 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Jun (MONTSAME) -- MONTSAME commentator G. Dzorig writes: In the plans of U.S. imperialism to establish military and strategic supremacy in Asia, an important role has been attached to South Korea, as has been to Japan. Alleging that supposedly "a bastion of the communist threat" has been created on the Korean peninsula in the personification of the DPRK, the United States has turned the south of the peninsula into a powerful military and strategic staging area. The United States has 40 military bases on South Korean territory, where more than 700 nuclear warheads have been deployed. More than 40,000 U.S. servicemen and officers are deployed at numerous military sites in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, and along the "Demilitarized Zone." U.S. submarines with nuclear weapons on board have found permanent shelter in South Korean ports. But this is not enough for the Pentagon.

The U.S. militarists are today preparing to deploy cruise missiles and "Pershings" here; they are discussing plans for joint military exercises with Japan and South Korea, and are intensively knocking together a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military and political alliance.

Naturally, all of this has caused alarm among the progressive public in Asia, who support the initiatives and proposals of the DPRK Government aimed at peaceful reunification of the homeland without outside interference and the establishment of durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

But what does American imperialism care about the concern of the Korean people for peace and stability in Asia? The Pentagon is increasing its military presence on the peninsula daily. According to General Sennewald, commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, "the presence of U.S. troops in the south of the Korean peninsula is of great strategic significance and is meant to stimulate the efforts of all American allies in the region."

"...To stimulate the efforts of allies." An involuntary question arises: What for and against whom? The answer is unambiguous: Against peace and security in the Far East, with the aim of intimidating the region's people by force of arms. On the eve of the month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people, the Mongolian public reiterates its readiness to promote this just struggle and supports the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and arms from South Korea.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF SFRY'S MIKULIC

Mikulic Arrives 19 June

OW200333 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1409 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 June (MONTSAME) -- At the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY State Presidency, arrived today in Ulaanbaatar on an official friendly visit.

B. Mikulic was met at the Ulaanbaatar Bayant-Uhaa Airport by N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Cotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; and other officials. R. Smiljanic, SFRY ambassador to the MPR, and diplomatic staff of the Yugoslav Embassy were among those present.

Received by Batmonh

OW200337 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1424 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 June (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium today received Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY State Presidency, who is here on an official friendly visit.

During the talk, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, J. Batmonh and B. Mikulic discussed questions of bilateral relations, noted with satisfaction the successful development of friendly relations between the Mongolian and Yugoslav peoples, and stressed the importance of further expanding and developing cooperation between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect. The sides discussed the situation in specific world regions, as well as topical international problems.

J. Batmonh and B. Mikulic expressed the concern of the peoples of the two countries over the exacerbation of the international situation, the buildup of the arms race and attempts to extend it into space.

They noted that it is necessary to exert efforts to remove this threat and ensure peace and security in Europe and Asia.

Present at the meeting were N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo; D. Yendon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials, as well as R. Smiljanic, SFRY ambassador to the MPR.

Honors Sukhe Bator

OW200335 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1412 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY State Presidency, in the MPR on an official friendly visit, today laid a wreath at the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan, founders of the MPRP and the people's state.

Present at the wreath-laying were T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and other officials, as well as SFRY Ambassador R. Smiljanic. An honor guard was formed and the SFRY and MPR state anthems were performed during the wreath-laying.

Batmonh Speaks at Dinner

OW210453 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1848 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Here is a summary of the speech by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, delivered at a dinner held today in honor of B. Mikulic, member of the SFRY State Presidency, who is in our country on an official friendly visit:

Our country's government considers your visit to be an important [words indistinct] between the two countries. The results of the meetings and talks conducted, he said, will make an important contribution to the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples. J. Batmonh noted with satisfaction the friendly Mongolian-Yugoslav relations, based on the principles of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and equality, which meet the interests of the peoples of the two countries, and expand with each passing year.

The agreements reached during the visits of the highest leaders of the two countries in 1968 and 1974 and the documents signed during [word indistinct] are a reliable basis for friendship and cooperation between the MPR and SFRY.

The ties and interaction between the MPRP and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and the state and public organizations of the two countries, are strengthening and developing.

Cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of trade and economic relations, science, technology, and culture is developing successfully. A striking expression of this is the fact that an important document directed at developing scientific, technical, cultural, and economic cooperation between the two countries will be signed during the visit, J. Batmonh stressed.

The more than 40 years since the victory of the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia was a period of historic change in the life of the Yugoslav people, J. Batmonh continued.

He noted that the Mongolian people were sincerely happy about the successes of the Yugoslav people, who have, under the leadership of their vanguard -- the League of Communists of Yugoslavia -- achieved significant progress in the economic and cultural development of their country, and have transformed the SFRY into an agro-industrial state.

J. Batmonh further noted that the international situation has seriously worsened, and the threat of nuclear war has grown, because of the (?adventuristic) and aggressive policies of the forces of imperialism. The United States and its NATO allies are openly striving to alter the military and strategic parity, currently existing in the world, in their favor, and achieve military superiority. This begins a new dangerous phase in the arms race, particularly the nuclear one, which would lead to the militarization of space and bring a fatal threat to peace and the security of peoples.

These dangerous intrigues have led to a serious (?aggravation) of the situation in the Far East and Asia. To ignore the greater activity of imperialist and militaristic forces in Asia and, particularly, to underestimate the danger they represent, is fraught with serious consequences to the cause of peace and the progress of peoples, he said.

The USSR and other socialist countries advance constructive proposals, directed at relaxing international tension, and make active efforts for their realization. The MPR considers that their implementation would make an important contribution to improving the situation in the whole world, including Asia. Our proposal to sign a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between states of Asia and the Pacific is precisely in this context.

The nonaligned movement, one of whose active members is Yugoslavia, plays an important role in the struggle against the forces of imperialism, which are pushing the world to a nuclear catastrophe. The Mongolian leader expressed support for the efforts of nonaligned countries to step up the struggle against the threat of nuclear war, and for strengthening national independence.

In conclusion, J. Batmonh said that, despite the whole complexity of the contemporary international situation, it is possible to curb the threat of war. This conviction is based on the might of the socialist community (?and its) peace-loving foreign policy, and the steady growth and greater activity of the peoples' movement against imperialism and war.

Mikulic Speaks at Dinner

OW210519 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1716 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Speech by B. Mikulic, member of the SFRY State Presidency, at a 19 June dinner given in his honor by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Great Hural Presidium]

[Excerpt] Ulaanbaatar, June 20 (MONTSAME) -- B. Mikulic said in his reply speech: The Yugoslav people follow with interest the successes gained and efforts made by the Mongolian people in speeding up the socio-economic and cultural development of the country. Successfully developing modern industry and agriculture, the Mongolian people have made today important progress in education, health protection and culture, B. Mikulic pointed out.

I am glad to note that despite the geographical distance and quite different [word indistinct] development, friendly relations have linked our peoples together.

We note with satisfaction the perceptible achievements which have been scored in various fields of our cooperation. We believe that only joint efforts can expand and [words indistinct] cooperation. The evidence of such a striving will be the agreement to be signed during the current visit.

Never before have been so huge resources spent on the manufacture of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons. Further deterioration of the current explosive situation may lead mankind to a nuclear catastrophe, B. Mikulic said.

Numerous old and new crisis situations in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Latin America threaten to develop into a global confrontation. Huge quantities of lethal armaments, enough to destroy our planet, have been piled up in Europe. We believe that all these problems can be solved through dialogue along the principles of the UN Charter.

We are deeply concerned by the state of international economic relations and the situation in developing countries.

We would like to develop equitable cooperation, and establish mutual understanding and trust with all friendly countries. That is the principal aim of our visit, B. Mikulic underlined.

Talks and conversations confirmed that we have common interest in strengthening and expanding further our relations and cooperation. The Yugoslav-Mongolian meetings held at various levels have always contributed to achieving this goal, he underscored.

Culture, Science Pacts Signed

OW241241 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1417 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Jun (MONTSAME) -- D. Yondon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and M. Rejovski, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, signed an agreement today at the Government House on cooperation between the MPR and SFRY in the sphere of culture and science.

An agreement was also signed on the introduction of amendments and additions to the treaty on rendering technical and economic assistance to the MPR signed on 30 March 1968. The document was signed by P. Ochirbat, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and M. Rejovski, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

Present during the document signing from the Mongolian side were N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and other officials. Present from the Yugoslav side were B. Mikulic, member of the SFRY State Presidency; D. Strbac, director of the Office for Eastern Europe and Mongolia of the SFRY Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

Mikulic Leaves for Home

OW240039 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1711 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A final meeting between N. Jagbaral, MPRP CC alternate Politbureau member, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, and Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidium of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, was held on 23 June.

It was stressed in the course of the meeting that the B. Mikulic's official visit of friendship was a success and made an important contribution to the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. A communique was issued on the outcome of the visit. On the same day B. Mikulic left for home.

N. Jagbaral, MPRP CC alternate Politbureau member and MPR's vice-president, and other officials as well as SFRY Ambassador to Mongolia R. Smiljanic and staff members of the Yugoslav Embassy saw the guest off at the airport.

Joint Communique Issued

LD242001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Mongolia are successfully developing and expanding cooperation in a variety of areas confirming their readiness to go on strengthening cooperation on the basis of the principles of the independence, equality, and sovereignty of the two countries. This is stressed in the joint Yugoslav-Mongolian communique that was released on the conclusion of the official friendly visit to Mongolia by Branko Mikulic, a member of the SFRY Presidency.

The joint communique especially stresses the successful development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and notes with satisfaction that the current long-term commodity exchange agreement will be surpassed. It is stressed that the cultural and scientific cooperation agreements signed in Ulaanbaatar during the visit will contribute to further development of cooperation and economic relations.

During Branko Mikulic's talks with Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, and other senior officials of the MPR on international topics special attention was devoted to questions of eliminating the nuclear danger and preserving peace and security in the world, in which context the conditions in Europe and Asia were specifically discussed. Deep concern was expressed over the deteriorating international situation but also voiced was the conviction that the U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva will lead to an agreement in the area of limiting and reducing nuclear arms.

The Yugoslav side informed the Mongolian leaders about the activity of the nonaligned countries and especially about the preparations for the foreign ministers conference in Luanda. The high-ranking representatives stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement "as an independent, autonomous, and global factor in the struggle for the preservation of peace and international security, imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid as well as against all forms of aggression, interference, and domination."

In their joint communique Yugoslavia and Mongolia came out in favor of the continuance of the Helsinki process and consolidation of trust and mutual understanding among the states. They also advocated a peaceful solution of the existing problems in Asia on the basis of the principles of nonuse of force in the relations between the countries and of other principles inherent in the UN Charter.

The joint Yugoslav-Mongolian communique stresses the importance of the United Nations as an efficient element of preserving world peace and points out the need for the UN General Assembly session held in connection with the 40th anniversary of the formation of the world organization to reaffirm its role in the struggle for peace, disarmament, development, and the democratization of relations.

The two sides have come out in favor of the establishment of a new international economic system.

Jambyn Batmonh, the Mongolian state and party leader, accepted with satisfaction, stresses the communique, the invitation to visit Yugoslavia extended to him by Branko Mikulic on behalf of the SFRY Presidency.

CIVIL AVIATION DEVELOPS WITH CEMA COOPERATION

OW250053 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1727 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 June (MONTSAME) -- Civil aviation has become today one of major transport means in the Mongolian People's Republic. It links all towns, provincial capitals and 60 percent of provincial district centres and other settlements. Mongolian airline MIAT accounts for 70 percent of passenger transportation inside the country. This means one in every four of the population regularly travels by air.

MIAT actively cooperates with the kin organisations of the CEMA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) member-countries. It took part in the construction of the international training centre in Ulyanovsk (USSR) and is a signatory to the agreement of the socialist countries in the field of civil aviation concluded in 1955 in Berlin. The MPR also signed an agreement on air communication with the USSR and in 1981 a similar document was signed in Hanoi between Mongolia and Vietnam.

As for the future, new routes are to open inside and outside the country which will be served by AN-28, YAK-42 and TU-154 planes yet not flown by MIAT. This is to be done in the next five years (1986-1990). Hard-surface airstrips are currently under construction in the remote Hobd, Dornod (eastern), Hobsgol and Bayanhongor Provinces. In 1986 a new air terminal will be commissioned in Ulaanbaatar.

CEMA LIGHT INDUSTRY COMMISSION MEETING ENDS

OW240514 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1414 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The 44th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Sphere of Light Industry ended here today. Representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the SRV, the GDR, Republic of Cuba, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and the MPR participated in the session.

A protocol on further deepening and expanding cooperation in the sphere of the light, woodworking, and printing industries was signed as a result of the permanent commission's work.

GOMBOJAB LEADS DELEGATION TO SOVIET TUVA

OW240638 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1339 GMT 22 Jun 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Today's UNEN reports on the visit to Soviet Tuva of an MPR delegation headed by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. The delegation is taking part in activities being organized within the framework of MPR Days in Soviet Tuva.

ARMY-PEOPLE SOLIDARITY DAY CELEBRATED 19 JUN

Bou Thang Visits Stung Treng

BK221126 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jun (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the KPRAF and the traditional Army-People Solidarity Day (19 June), delegations from various services visited hospitalized Cambodian and Vietnamese combatants, invalids, and families of fallen combatants.

These delegations were respectively led by Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, and president of the PRK-SRV friendship association Hang Teav, member of the Council of State, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Sar Lot, deputy director of the Council of Ministers' office; and Thong Khon, mayor of Phnom Penh.

On the same occasion, Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister, headed a delegation to visit the people and Army in Stung Treng Province, northeast of Phnom Penh. This delegation also includes Men Sam-An, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission.

Yesterday evening, the defense minister organized a reception marking this event. The military delegation from Laos led by General Siphon Phalikhon, deputy defense minister and chief of the General Political Department, and military attaches from Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union to Cambodia were also invited.

Bou Thang Greets Combatants

BK181004 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] On the 34th anniversary of the founding of the KPRAF and the traditional Army-people day, 19 June 1951-19 June 1985, PRK National Defense Minister Comrade Bou Thang sent a message to cadres and combatants of the KPRAF. Among other things, the message says:

Dear cadres and combatants of the KPRAF:

This year we celebrate the 34th anniversary of the founding of the KPRAF and the traditional Army-People Solidarity Day in an atmosphere of success achieved by our Army and people in the past dry season on the battlefield along the Cambodian-Thai border and inside the country. Under the correct and astute leadership of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, our KPRAF has gone through 34 years of struggle and temperance in the revolutionary movement, and has constantly grown in both quantity and quality. The KPRAF has become a valuable tool of the Cambodian working class party through its association with the long history of persistent struggle of the Cambodian revolution. This has become a tradition of militant solidarity against French colonialism, U.S. aggressors' imperialism, and Cambodian reactionaries -- who are lackeys of the Beijing expansionists and imperialists -- and for the fatherland's independence and freedom and the well-being of the people. Our KPRAF is currently carrying on the noble fighting tradition and heritage of the Issarak forces, which were born from the people, belong to the people, fight for the people, and are worthy of the trust of the party and people. Furthermore, the KPRAF is born from the militant solidarity among the three nations -- Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos -- in the cause against common enemies.

Over the past more than 6 years, after toppling the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan, and along with the all-round development and success of the Cambodian revolution, the KPRAF has been quickly expanding and is gradually becoming modernized. Under the KPRP leadership, with close solidarity and efforts of the Army and people and in combination with the assistance and support from the Vietnamese Volunteer Army and other friendly countries, the KPRAF is resolute in will and has been expanding in every field, in both command and administration.

It is noteworthy that during the 1984-1985 dry season, a number of our crack units fought independently and in cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army on the battlefield along the border. They launched offensives and took every position of the Cambodian reactionaries. They are currently controlling areas assigned them and creating favorable conditions for the plans to build defense lines along the border, achieving good results during the first phase.

Furthermore, the movement to fight the enemies inside the country and the building of real revolutionary forces in various localities have also achieved good results. Provincial and district military units, militia forces, and self-defense forces, in cooperation with the people and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, have scored many victories in fighting against the enemies, winning back misled elements among the enemy ranks, defending the people's life and property and communication lines, and ensuring order and security in various localities. They have received love and confidence from state authorities and the people.

The victories during the 1984-1985 dry season of our forces along the border and inside the country are great victories in the history of our Cambodian revolution and are the result of the militant solidarity between the parties, peoples, and Armies of the two countries of Cambodia and Vietnam. These victories have shown more clearly the strength and progress of the Cambodian revolution in general and of the KPRAF in particular. These successes have plunged the enemies into a situation in which they have lost initiatives in the military, political, and diplomatic fields.

I would like to take this happy and joyous opportunity to express warm admiration for the heroic courage of all the comrades who have made all kinds of sacrifices and braved all difficulties with high determination to carry out well every task assigned by the party and the people. Along with this, I would like to express profound thanks and congratulations to the valiant and courageous sacrifice in flesh and blood of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army with a precious spirit of proletarian internationalism for the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

Our past successes are just victories in the first phase of the Cambodian revolution. In the immediate future, our Cambodian revolution must go through tense, complex, resolute, difficult, and protracted states because our enemies, despite their defeat, still seek every means to destroy our young Cambodian revolution. Our struggle against the enemies is waged in many forms: military, political, economic, foreign affairs, and so on. However, currently we have to be clear about the defense task, which is the primary and sacred task of our people. We should not be satisfied with the successes scored in the past because now more than ever we must heighten further our will to fight to thwart every maneuver and trick of enemies of all stripes. To expand and strengthen these victories, all cadres and combatants of the KPRAF should:

1. Be absolutely loyal to the party, fatherland, and people. Be willing to make all kinds of sacrifices for the cause of the people's revolution and constantly bind themselves to the masses and people.
2. Be clear who is a friend and who is an enemy. Quickly thwart every enemy maneuver and trick.

3. Increase internal unity. At the same time, increase the close solidarity with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army and use the assistance of the comrade experts to increase work output. In particular, they should consider the three countries' solidarity as a determining factor for the revolution in the three countries: Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

4. Expand the good behavior of the Army; strictly follow Army discipline and regulations; abide by and implement every political line of the party and state law.

5. Strive to temper themselves, learn, and heighten their knowledge in military, political, and cultural affairs and army techniques in order to increase their fighting capabilities for the cause of defending and building the Cambodian fatherland.

Once again, on behalf of the Defense Ministry and in my own name, I would like to wish all the comrades good health and greater and new successes in every task assigned by the party and state. Through you, I would like to send my greetings to wounded and disabled combatants and families of fallen combatants, who have actively contributed to the cause of defending and building our beloved fatherland.

HUN SEN RECEIVES JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY GUEST

BK221313 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1128 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 22 -- A visiting delegation of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] led by Yoshitomo Kobayashi, member of the Commission for External Relations of the JCP Central Committee, paid a courtesy visit Saturday to Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, premier and minister for foreign affairs.

Speaking on the occasion, Hun Sen informed his guests of the all-round progress recorded by the Kampuchean people in the past six years and the consequences, including more than 200,000 orphans, left behind by the Pol Pot regime. He also spoke of the tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border resulting from the collusion among the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ruling circles who have been nurturing the Pol Potist remnants to undermine the Kampuchean revolution. He reiterated the Kampuchean people's goodwill to live in peace and good neighbourliness with the Thai people. Concerning the 40th anniversary of the U.S. bombardment of Hiroshima, Hun Sen affirmed that it was not only for Japan, victim of nuclear bombs, but for the entire human [as received] to struggle against the danger of a nuclear war.

After noting the good development of the relations between the Kampuchean people and progressive organizations in Japan, Hun Sen voiced his support for the struggle of the Japanese people against the militarization of Japan and the U.S.-Japanese military adventures.

For his part, Yoshitomo Kobayashi strongly condemned the Pol Pot clique for their genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people and for continuing acts of sabotage against the latter's national construction and defense.

He pledged that when he returns he will inform the Japanese people of the real situation in Kampuchea.

VFF DELEGATION GETS FRIENDSHIP MEDAL, DEPARTS

BK211134 Vientiane KPL in English 0848 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Vientiane, June 21 (OANA-KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the republic, the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA] and the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC], in the morning of June 20 handed over to Huynh Tan Phat, president of the VFF and vice-president of the State Council of the SRV, a friendship medal as an award to the Vietnam Fatherland Front.

A high-level delegation of the VFF led by its president arrived here on June 15 on a friendship visit to Laos.

Among those present at the ceremony were members of the VFF delegation, senior officials of the LFNC, and Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos.

In his speech delivered on this occasion, Thitmuouan Saochanthala, member of the Standing Committee of the PSA and the LFNC, congratulated the VFF on its meritorious contributions to the Lao revolution in the past as well as at present, for the strengthening of the special friendship, solidarity and combative alliance between Laos and Vietnam.

Huynh Tan Phat, then, expressed his thanks to the Lao leaders for the award which, he said, was an expression of the friendship and solidarity between the parties and states of the two countries and an encouragement to all the members of the VFF as well as the entire Vietnamese people.

Earlier in the same morning, the two presidents had signed documents on short- and long-term cooperation between the two fronts.

The delegation of the VFF left Vientiane in the afternoon of the same day ending its six-day visit to Laos.

MEKONG COMMITTEE TEAM RETURNS; AGREEMENT CITED

BK241239 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] A delegation of the LPDR Mekong River Committee led by Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee, chairman of the Lao Mekong River Committee, and current chairman of the interim International Mekong River Committee for 1985, returned to Vientiane on 20 June after attending the consultative meeting of representatives of the signatory countries of the interim International Mekong River Committee held in Bangkok on 17 June.

At the consultative meeting the participants agreed to organize the 21st plenary session of the organization in Vientiane in the latter part of July 1985 as stated in the agreement reached by the member countries. The text of the agreement reads as follows:

On the basis of unofficial consultation between the executive secretary of the organization and the representatives of the signatory countries held at the office of the Secretariat of the International Mekong Committee in Bangkok on 17 June, the LPDR representative -- who is also chairman of the organization for 1985 -- and the representatives of the Kingdom of Thailand and of the SRV discussed and agreed on the following:

1. Approved the executive secretary's report on the contents of his discussions with the representatives of the three signatory countries, and agreed on the use of two basic principles on the holding of conferences of the old provisional Mekong River Committee. These principles are:

a. All signatory countries must attend the organization's plenary sessions. In case a signatory country is unable to attend a scheduled session, it must notify the chairman and the secretary of the Executive Board 1 month before the first day of the session.

b. A plenary session is to be held in the country of the annual chairman of the organization.

2. Agreed to organize the organization's annual conferences -- a plenary session will be held in the middle of the year or once every 6 months, and an ordinary session will be held in January of every year, or early in the year.

3. Agreed to organize the 21st plenary session in Vientiane, capital of the LPDR. The signatory countries agreed in principle to hold the session from 29 July to 3 August 1985.

4. Agreed on an interim agenda for the 21st session. This is in accordance with the document approved at the previous consultative meeting.

CONDOLENCES SENT ON DEATH OF SRV'S XUAN THUY

BK241245 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 22 Jun 85

[20 June condolence message from LPRP Central Committee, SPC, Council of Ministers, and Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee to SRV CPV Central Committee, National Assembly, Council of State, Council of Ministers, and VFF Central Committee]

[Text] The LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the Council of Ministers, and the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee are grieved over the passing away of Comrade Xuan Thuy, vice chairman of the National Assembly, member of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee, and former secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

Comrade Xuan Thuy was an active revolutionary, staunch communist, and beloved leader of the Vietnamese people. He made great sacrifices for the revolutionary cause against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, and the expansionist-hegemonists; for the cause of socialist construction for independence and national unification; for the cause of socialist construction in the Vietnamese people's beloved land; and for world peace.

Comrade Xuan Thuy made important contributions to strengthening the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples of Laos and Vietnam.

During this time of grief over the passing away of Comrade Xuan Thuy, we would like to mourn the loss and share the grief with the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the VFF Central Committee and the family and relatives of Comrade Xuan Thuy.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET SIHANOUK IN PRC

BK250925 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and his delegation will leave Bangkok for Beijing on 27 June to attend celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Thai-Sino diplomatic relations. During his stay in China, the foreign minister will hold official talks with his PRC counterpart, and pay courtesy calls on PRC President Li Xiannian and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang.

On the evening of 3 June [date as heard], CGDK President Prince Sihanouk will host a dinner in honor of the Thai delegation. On 1 July, the Thai foreign minister and delegation will hold a reception to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Thai-Sino diplomatic relations. The Thai delegation will stay in the PRC until 2 July.

PREM, ERSHAD DISCUSS COOPERATION, CAMBODIA

BK240125 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said yesterday that the Thai Government will donate five hundred tons of rice to help Bangladesh survivors of a devastating tidal wave which recently struck that country's coastal islands.

Prem's pledge came during the 30-minute meeting with Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammed Ershad, who was on a 18-hour stopover in Bangkok.

Prem told Ershad that Thailand was burdened with Kampuchean refugees pushed into the country by the Vietnamese dry-season offensive early this year, the official said.

He said Thailand's policy is to repatriate the Kampucheans so that her resource would be diverted to national development, according to the official.

Prem also expressed gratitude to Ershad for supporting the Thai position on Kampuchea in the United Nations.

Prem expressed sorrow for the victims of the recent tidal wave.

The two leaders also agreed to continue to boost cooperation in trade, industry and economics. Thailand will also train Bangladeshi technicians.

FISHING BOATS SEIZED IN SRV, MALAYSIAN WATERS

BK211315 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 21 Jun 85 pp 2, 3

[Text] Naval Captain Winai Naiyananon, Navy representative, has summed up the situation on the sea from 23 May to 19 June. He said: On 25 May, a radio message from the fishing boat Mongkhon Nimit 40 reported that the boat was seized by a Vietnamese support ship near O.B. Lek Island. On 26 June, a radio message from fishing boats Thai Piya and Si Nopharat 10 said they were seized by Vietnamese boats near the same island. The Vietnamese boats were former Thai fishing boats that had been captured by the Vietnamese. A radio message from fishing boat Muang Dam 0 reported on 26 May that it was seized by two Malaysian marine police boats near Aridang Island.

Winai said the Navy is trying to search for the crew of the seized boats. He said in most cases Thai fishing boats were seized because they operated in waters belonging to the countries that made the seizure or carried contraband into restricted waters. He asked fishing boats to refrain from such activities; the Navy cannot come to their rescue in other countries's waters.

PROPOSAL FOR CAMBODIA AT ASEAN TALKS EXAMINED

BK240948 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 22 Jun 85 p 9

[Awut Prathip Na Thalang column]

[Excerpts] A high-level source in the Foreign Ministry has revealed to NAO NA that during the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Kuala Lumpur on 8 and 9 July, Thailand would propose talks between the Democratic Kampuchean Government and Vietnam. This is a significant measure by the Thai side related to the proximity talks between the Heng Samrin regime and Prince Sinhanouk's tripartite government which had been suggested by Malaysia with the intention of preventing big power rivalry in this region.

Reviewing the incentives behind the decision made by the Thai side, the source noted that the Cambodian tripartite government only accepted the Malaysian-proposed proximity talks for consideration. In the case of Afghanistan and Pakistan, he said, the proximity talks between the two countries were possible because both of them are recognized by the United Nations. However, the Heng Samrin regime has not yet been accepted by that world organization.

Apparently, the Thai side is worried that the proximity talks between the CGDK and the Heng Samrin government would be misinterpreted as ASEAN's indirect recognition of the Phnom Penh puppet government. Moreover, the CGDK will certainly demand during the proximity talks the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia. Since the Phnom Penh government is not accepted by the international community, its participation in the proximity talks could lead public opinion to believe that Vietnam sent its troops into Cambodia to bring the civil war in that country to an end. Such a belief is not good for either ASEAN or the CGDK itself.

In the eyes of the Thai Foreign Ministry, Malaysian-proposed proximity talks are designed to check the expansion of Chinese influence to this region. The problems caused by the Overseas Chinese and the Chinese-supported Communist Party of Malaya have always been thorns in the flesh for Malaysia. Malaysia believes that the continuation of the war in Cambodia would certainly bring Chinese influence in this region, therefore, it will try all ways and means to end the armed conflict in the country.

Considering this new proposal, Thailand has once again defused the bomb planted by its ASEAN colleagues, which is the result of their conflicting views regarding the solution to the Cambodian problem as they are trying their utmost to defend their national interests.

'OVER HALF' OF KAREN REFUGEES IN TAK REPATRIATED

BK211009 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Over half of Karen refugees which fled into Tak Province following fighting between Burmese troops and Karen rebels have been repatriated and only about 4,500 are left, Supreme Command's chief of the Joint Operation Centre Col Sanan Khachonklam revealed yesterday.

Col Sanan said 10,884 Karen civilians had fled into Mae Ra Mat, Tha Song Yang and Mae Sot districts of Tak Province to escape fighting between Burmese Government troops and Karen rebels. Some of them had been sent back voluntarily into Burma, he added. He said two Burmese troops, armed with M16 rifles, recently crossed the Moei River into Tha Song Yang District and stole two cows from Thai villagers. Four other Burmese soldiers also intruded into Thai territory and seized farming tools from Thai villagers. The Thai side had sought explanation from the Burmese authorities, he added.

KHUKRIT COMMENTS ON ELECTORAL SYSTEM DEBATE

BK230338 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Jun 85 p 1

[By Banyat Tatsaniyawet]

[Text] The leader of the Social Action Party [SAP] M.R. Khukrit Pramot yesterday rejected the single MP per constituency 'one-man, one-vote' electoral system as proposed by Senate whips and supported by government leaders, saying that the system would "become a hindrance to democratic rule."

The former prime minister went on to urge political parties to forget their differences and unite behind "whatever electoral system they want to have." Otherwise, they would all end up with the present province-wide constituency and party-voting system, "which will cause a lot of confusion as voters will not know any of the candidates." Under the 'one-man, one vote' system, M.R. Khukrit said, parliament would be full of MP's who are "native sons, provincial assemblymen and local thugs." Each constituency with a maximum population of 150,000, would be represented by only one MP.

"The system will only weaken political parties. None of them will gain a majority to set up its own government, which would have to be a coalition again," he said. "In the end, we have to seek someone like Khun Prem to be the prime minister, or even Khun Prem himself." "It is too fast for a young democracy like ours to go that far," he said. "Democracy should be given a chance to mature."

Political observers have produced a similar political forecast that if the 1987 general election was held under the 'one-man-one-vote' system, it would pave the way for Prime Minister Prem to continue serving as the prime minister.

M.R. Khukrit then turned his critical attention to Ministers of the Prime Minister's Office Michai Ruchuphan and Kramon Thongthammachat, both of whom have given strong support to the 'one-man, one-vote' system, suggesting that they were motivated by a desire to be reappointed to the cabinet. "Their ultimate motive is to remain in the cabinet after the 1987 general election," he said. M.R. Khukrit's Social Action Party is the largest party in the coalition government.

The SAP leader has proposed a constitutional amendment motion seeking to divide province wide constituencies into smaller constituencies, each with the maximum of three parliamentary seats.

Asked about the unity within the coalition government, he said he believed that the future of the coalition depends on the prime minister's performance. "Nothing to worry about, it all depends on the premier himself," M.R. Khukrit said. "If he is cautious enough, coalition parties will continue to support him. Of course he can do otherwise."

NGUYEN CO THACH ON USSR, HUMAN RIGHTS, ECONOMY

BK251114 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Now the Voice of Vietnam brings you the last part of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent interview with the national leading paper NHAN DAN's correspondent on its June special issue.

Dealing with the human rights issue, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: The Americans used weapons and dollars in an attempt to oppress the Vietnamese, but they failed. The Vietnamese, only by their lofty values, could frustrate the U.S. huge war machine and dollars. The brutal U.S. war showed who had respected human rights and who had oppressed human rights. After the war, there was no blood bath in Vietnam. Some 2.5 million persons who had collaborated with U.S. Army were released. No one was executed. Only 7,000 others remain in reeducation camps because they have committed so many crimes against the Vietnamese people.

In Europe, the Second World War ended with executions of hundreds of thousands of collaborators with the Hitlerite fascists. In France alone, as many as 140,000 persons were executed. Forty years have passed since then, but those who had collaborated with the Hitlerite fascists are still being hunted over the world. A number of them have been jailed for 40 years. Clearly, the invaders and aggressors always condemn Vietnam as aggressor and violator of human rights.

On Vietnam-Soviet relations, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach pointed out: In the past 40 years, many Western countries have wanted Vietnam to depend on the West, not to enjoy independence. What is more, as an enslaved nation with empty hands, Vietnam rose up in a fight to win back independence and defend the country. Vietnam is the only country in the world who experienced the longest period of foreign domination and aggressive war to win independence. No one in the world doubts Vietnam's independence. In the past 40 years of struggle, the Soviet Union has given Vietnam the strongest support and the greatest amount of aid. Without Soviet support and aid, Vietnam could not have won and preserved its independence. The Soviet Union is the most reliable friend of Vietnam. While strengthening its relations with the Soviet Union, Vietnam is also ready to expand relations with all countries in the world on the basis of mutual respect and mutual benefit.

The present state of relationship between many Western countries and Vietnam is a result of their policy of playing the China card against Vietnam.

On Vietnam's achievements in the past 10 years, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: What Vietnam has achieved in the past 10 years is still small and far from meeting the demands of the Vietnamese people. But as compared with the enemy's scheme to bleed Vietnam white and crush it in the aftermath of heavy wounds inflicted by the past 30 years of war, and not the multifaceted war of destruction, also by the economic blockade and military pressure on the three Indochinese countries, the Vietnamese achievements in the past 10 years are marvelous indeed and the setback to the enemy too heavy. As compared with the European countries, which had to spend 5 years on restoring their economies after the 5-year world war, Vietnam's 10 years of economic restoration, not in peaceful conditions after 30 years of war in which it was subjected to the amount of bombs and shells 3 times as much as that used in the Second World War, is so short indeed. As compared with many countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which have had 40 years of peace, their economic difficulties are not much less than Vietnam's, though the latter has experienced 40 years of war. Moreover, even some countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have developed their economies much better than Vietnam but their situation is not stable and firm. Vietnam is poor, but its situation is stable and firm because there is no longer exploitation of man by man, social injustice, and class contradiction.

What is striking in the past 10 years is that Vietnam has, together with the Kampuchean people, overthrown the Pol Pot clique, saving them from the danger of genocide, and thus eliminating a source of danger to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

HANOI NOTES THAI-U.S. 'COBRA GOLD' EXERCISE

BK240402 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] According to foreign sources, some 7,400 U.S. Marines and 3,000 Thai soldiers or more with 20 warships and more than 100 fighter aircraft and helicopters have been gathering in the Gulf of Thailand to conduct the first phase of the annual joint battle exercise named "Cobra Gold-85," which lasts for 2 weeks starting 14 June. The second phase of the exercise will begin on 5 July.

On 21 June, the U.S. Defense Department informed the U.S. Congress of its agreement to sell two radar systems to the Thai Army.

ENVOY WARNS OF THREAT CAUSED BY SPACE ARMS RACE

BK241304 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Vietnamese Ambassador to the United Nations Le Kim Chung has warned the international community of the increasing threat caused by the bringing of the arms race into outer space and the militarization of outer space.

Speaking at the 28th session of the United Nations Space Committee on 20 June, Ambassador Le Kim Chung exposed the plot of the warlike militarists aimed at gaining military superiority. He said this is seriously threatening the process of international cooperation on the use of outer space in peaceful purposes, and peace, international security, and mankind's life.

FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LAOS

OW211646 Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 21 -- The Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee's delegation headed by Huynh Tan Phat, president of the front C.C.'s Presidium, returned here today concluding its friendship visit to Laos.

It welcomed by Phan Anh, Tran Dang Khoa, Nguyen Van Tien, Pham Khac Quang and Nguyen Ngoc Tran, members of the front C.C.'s Presidium; and many members of the front C.C.'s Secretariat.

Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khampheun Tounalom was also present on this occasion.

On June 20, Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Supreme Assembly and the Lao Front for National Construction, handed over to President Huynh Tan Phat the Lao friendship medal as an award to the Vietnam Fatherland Front.

'CONSEQUENCES' OF THAI F-16 PURCHASE VIEWED

BK240408 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 23 Jun 85

["Current Topics" by (Quy Chau): "A Move in Complete Disregard of the Consequences"]

[Text] The passage of an 8.9 billion baht, or \$318 million, budget on 19 June by the Thai Government cabinet to purchase 12 F-16 fighter jets -- the most modern U.S. aircraft -- is a move in complete disregard of the consequences. The Thai economy is faced with many difficulties, and Thailand's balance of trade with foreign countries, especially the United States, bears a serious deficit.

The governor of Thailand's national bank agency admitted that from 1980 to 1984, Thailand suffered a deficit of 123 billion baht in its trade with the United States. Thailand's national bank has to call for help, and the IMF recently had to give Thailand a loan of \$585 million to help Thailand readjust its balance of payments and defray its spending in foreign countries more easily. This is Thailand's third major loan from the IMF since 1981. Thailand's debt to foreign countries has reached \$13 billion. Thai Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun gave a severe warning when the cabinet discussed the purchase of F-16 aircraft. However, his warning fell on deaf ears.

Prime Minister Prem supports the military circles' stand that Thailand needs modern aircraft to strengthen its defense capability. However, it is known that the most modern U.S. fighter jets are not defensive weapons; on the contrary, they are offensive ones. Besides these aircraft, the Thai military circles are also eager to buy many other modern U.S. weapons ranging from tanks to missiles.

As far as this matter is concerned, the American friend of Thailand is very willing and generous. U.S. military aid to Thailand for fiscal year 1985 is \$110 million. The Thai military circles seem to be in high-spirited joy, thinking that they have the claws to threaten neighboring countries and to make their dream of a greater Thai nation come true. However, the Thai people are anxious.

Too many weapons purchases will primarily affect the budget, the economy, and life, and will then bear a political impact on Thailand, which will become an arsenal and a base with the potential to provoke conflicts fueling regional tension and making Thailand more dependent on foreign countries -- the United States and China.

The Thai Government cabinet's agreement under the pressure of Thai military circles to buy F-16 aircraft which cause huge spending has immediately stirred a wave of protest in the country. Many parliamentary members, representatives of trade unions, and student organizations of major universities in Thailand participated in a demonstration in Bangkok on 20 June to protest this government decision. During the demonstration, parliament member Butkhunthong said: The military circles' allegation about the necessity of buying F-16 aircraft to counter a foreign threat is nonsensical. This will only fuel regional tension.

The reaction of Thai public opinion will certainly continue. The military circles' stubbornness in purchasing U.S. weapons and war materiel in disregard of public opinion might somewhat satisfy their ambitions, but they will reap undesirable economic, political, and military consequences for their country and they will stay in a disadvantageous position before public opinion at home and abroad as well.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DECISION ON EXPORTS

BK221252 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] On 15 June the Council of Ministers issued a decision on policies and measures to accelerate exports and improve import-export management. The decision said: Various ministries, production management departments, people's committees of provinces, cities, and special zones under the authority of the central government; people's committees of districts and corresponding levels; and production establishments throughout the country are dutybound to develop import-export work, exploit all potentials of the state, people, and localities to increase the production of export goods in accordance with the state's division of labor and foreign trade management system, and strive to meet the demand for import goods by the state, sectors, localities, and units.

The decision, composed of 24 articles, pointed out the requirement to increase exports and improve export management in the days ahead. It urged ministries, provinces, districts, and production establishments to promptly formulate plans to rationally and effectively use land, natural resources, and labor, especially long-term plans for developing export goods for the 1986-90 period and subsequent years.

The decision set forth concrete policies and measures to increase export goods and improve export management. In this connection, the state will help in increasing indepth investment for export goods production, providing more raw materials, setting production plan norms and regulations for ministries and localities, and delivering goods to the central government for export.

NHAN DAN ON CPV CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESULTS

BK220537 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 85

[NHAN DAN 21 June editorial: "Resolutely Abolish Bureaucratism and Subsidization; Completely Shift to Socialist Economic Accounting and Business"]

[Text] The eighth plenum of the fifth party Central Committee, in which the most important issues of prices, wages, and money were discussed, has gloriously succeeded. At the plenum, the socioeconomic and financial situation in our country since the liberation of southern Vietnam and the unification of the country for the advance toward socialism was reviewed.

Implementing the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses and of the party Central Committee's plenums, the economy of our country has scored great achievements, especially in agricultural production. Many major projects of socialism have been commissioned. The tasks of socialist transformation, market management, and socialist trade expansion have progressed. The state has controlled more commodities and money.

Following the sixth plenum of the fourth party Central Committee, the party and state set forth some guidelines and policies for production, distribution, and circulation. Some creative and dynamic localities and primary installations have boldly applied the new working method to resolve problems in production and business, promote the development of production, intensify the collection and purchase of commodities, further improve the national financial system, and resolve some of the urgent problems of prices and wages.

However, the progress of the distribution and circulation task is still basically limited by the fact that action to resolve the problems of prices, wages, and money is still based on the maintenance of the centralized bureaucratic management and subsidization system. In production and business, we continue to provide guidance in a centralized bureaucratic manner by implementing the duties of distribution, issuance, delivery, production, and business without regard to cost under the concept that the state will take all profits and cover all losses.

In distribution, we continue to maintain the system of supplying materials widely at very low prices. Wages are no longer an incentive to stimulate labor. The extent of subsidization is broad and large. Egalitarianism is developing. The rule of distribution according to labor and -- first of all -- the laboring people's right to collective mastery is being violated.

The system of subsidization, which was essential during the 30 years of continuous war, has become a habit, a pattern of thinking, a lifestyle, and a way of socioeconomic management. It has caused many negative results that should be quickly overcome.

The participants in the eighth plenum of the fifth party Central Committee reached a very high degree of identity of views and pointed out: We must definitively abolish the centralized bureaucratic system and correctly implement the system of democratic centralization and socialist economic accounting and business. At present, the abolition of red tape and subsidization in the fields of prices and wages is an urgent demand and a decisive breakthrough to shift the economy completely to socialist accounting and business on the basis of planning to advance to a new stage of development.

Prices must be determined on the basis of adequately accounting for all rational expenses in production costs, linking the face value of products to their usefulness while ensuring correct relations among the various economic interests to promote production and enhance the sense of responsibility of workers and production units for achieving high productivity, good quality, and fruitful results.

The wage system must guarantee the revitalization of manpower: Implement the principle of distribution according to labor; and abolish payment for materials in kind, replacing it with money.

Prices and wages are primarily the problems of production. They are closely linked to all production tasks. Solving the price-wages-money question has no objective other than to promote the development of production; stimulate improved productivity, quality and efficiency; produce more for society; and meet the needs of production, building, life, security, and defense.

Solving these questions is further aimed at intensifying economic management and market control. It helps the state control large segments of commodities and money in circulation, accelerate socialist transformation, secure budgetary balances, and gradually create a source of capital accumulation from the revenues within the national economy.

The price-wages-money question cannot be solved by the old working method. They must be solved by the new working method in accordance with the spirit and viewpoints of the eighth plenum resolution, which are to abolish bureaucratism and subsidization resolutely and completely shift to socialist accounting and business.

This problem cannot be solved in one stroke. It is not the work of a short time, still less is it an easy job. What we are going to do is only the opening step in an extremely difficult and complicated task.

The implementation of the eighth plenum resolution on prices, wages, and money on the basis of abolishing bureaucratism and subsidization to shift completely to socialist accounting and business demands that all party members, people, troops, and sectors at all levels profoundly understand the viewpoints and important guidelines of the resolution; unify their minds and actions; and renovate their economic knowledge and thinking, their behavior toward production and business, their revolutionary offensive spirit, and their sense of organization and discipline.

To provide guidance for the implementation of this resolution is the central task, from now until the end of 1985, for leaders of all ranks of the party, administration, and mass organizations from the central down to the grass-roots levels.

The party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution on prices, wages, and money is of great theoretical, practical, and historical significance. It marks a step toward maturity by our party on the path of recognizing and applying objective laws to reality. It generally summarizes the leadership and management experiences of our party and state and the creative activities of localities and our people. It marks a new period of leadership and socioeconomic management for our party.

This resolution will surely generate greater unity of mind, confidence, and enthusiasm in the entire party and the entire Army and people and will strongly encourage the working people throughout the country to develop their right to collective mastery and move forward to a high tide of revolutionary actions.

By encouraging party members and people to implement the eighth plenum resolution of the fifth party Central Committee, we will greet in a practical manner the 40th anniversary of the August revolution and the 2 September national day, fulfill the tasks set forth by the fifth party congress, and prepare for the sixth party congress nationwide.

On Prices, Wages Policy

BK221427 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jun 85

[NHAN DAN 22 June editorial: "Implementing the Fifth Party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum Resolution: Resolve the Issue of Prices, Wages, and Money on the Basis of Abolishing Bureaucratism and Subsidization and Fully Switching to Socialist Economic Accounting and Business"]

[Text] The resolution of the fifth party Central Committee's eighth plenum reflects the high determination of our party to resolve the issue of prices, wages, and money on the basis of definitely abolishing bureaucratism and subsidization and fully switching to socialist economic accounting and business. This is aimed at promoting socialist order within the economy, gradually accumulating capital from within the national economy for socialist industrialization, and contributing to strengthening national defense and security. The implementation of the eighth plenum resolution will put an end to a period wherein the economy is run chiefly by administrative orders, and open up a period wherein the economy is directed on the basis of correctly applying objective laws through planning, economic accounting, and socialist business.

The resolution marks an extraordinary step toward maturity taken by our party and people in the field of socioeconomic management with the aim of bringing the economy into the right orbit in the first stage of the transition period to socialism in our country.

By implementing this resolution, we will restore the principle of democratic centralism and the principle of to each according to his work in economic management and fully develop the working people's right to socialist collective mastery in production and life. It is of primary importance that party cadres and members thoroughly understand the very crucial fundamental points of the eighth plenum resolution and resolve to abolish bureaucratism and subsidization and completely switch to socialist economic accounting and business.

To enable the economy to take a turn for the better the issue of prices, wages, and money must be resolved on the basis of abolishing bureaucratism and subsidization and completely switching to socialist economic accounting and business. These two tasks are closely related and linked together into an integrated whole, and they must be carried out simultaneously.

If the issue of prices, wages, and money is resolved only halfway or not at all, true efficiency, economic accounting, and business will be impossible. If the issue of prices, wages, and money is resolved only on the basis of maintaining subsidization without carrying out socialist economic accounting and business, it will be impossible to stabilize the economic situation.

Abolishing bureaucratism and subsidization in terms of prices, wages, and money has become a pressing demand. This requires that production costs include all rational expenses, and prices cover rational actual expenses so that the producers will earn an appropriate profit and the state will be able to gradually build up its capital accumulation; and that an end will be put to a situation in which the state buys and sells at low prices and subsidizes irrational business losses. Actual wages must ensure that wage-earners can live chiefly on their wage income and labor can be reproduced in accordance with the capabilities of the national economy. Wages must be tied closely to productivity, quality, and labor efficiency. The principle of to each according to his work must be observed, and egalitarianism must be ruled out.

All production and business activities of sectors, localities, and basic units must be fully switched to the system of socialist economic accounting and business under which financial autonomy is developed. All economic establishments must be held accountable for their own profits and losses, and all subsidies for irrational losses in production and business paid from the state, central, and local budgets must be terminated. Subsidies for losses may be paid only on a case-by-case and temporary basis after being subjected to very stringent scrutiny.

It is necessary to promptly abolish all items of expenditure earmarked liberally from the central and local budgets for subsidization purposes.

Banking work must also be switched completely to socialist economic accounting and business. The bank must perform its functions satisfactorily so as to create the best conditions for sectors, localities, and basic units to carry out socialist economic accounting and business. The economic return of capital must be considered the most important criterion of the bank's credit activities.

With a thorough understanding of the policy on abolishing bureaucratism and subsidization in terms of prices, wages, and money in the spirit of the fifth party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution, we will be fully capable of developing the economy, stabilizing the livelihood of the working people, especially workers, state employees, and members of the Armed Forces, and ensuring the fulfillment of the tasks laid down in the resolution of the fifth party congress.

LE TRANG TAN GREETES PRK'S SOY KEO ON ARMY DAY

BK231010 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] On the 34th founding anniversary of the KPRAF, Comrade General Le Trang Tan, chief of staff of the Vietnam People's Army, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Soy Keo, chief of staff of the KPRAF. The message said, among other things:

Dear comrade chief of staff: On behalf of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, and in my own name, I would like to send to you and the cadres and combatants of the KPRAF militant solidarity, fraternal greetings, and warm wishes.

Over the past 6 years, the KPRAF has scored great victories in fighting and building, particularly the resounding victories in the 1984-1985 dry season, which affirmed the proud development of the KPRAF. This is also a victory for the special militant solidarity between our two peoples and Armies. On this occasion, I would like to wish all of you at the General Staff office new and greater successes in building up forces and increasing their fighting capabilities to successfully conduct every task in every stage of the new revolution. I wish for the strengthening of the special relations and militant solidarity between our two countries' Armed Forces. I would like to wish you good health and new and greater success in your noble tasks.

Please accept our sincere greetings.

TRUONG CHINH LETTER MARKS FIRST NATIONAL PRESS DAY

BK231214 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Jun 85

["Letter" by Truong Chinh, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and Chairman of the Council of State, to Journalists on the Occasion of the Vietnam Press Day]

[Text] Hanoi, 20 June 1985

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the publication of the THANH NIEN [Youth] journal, which was founded by President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnam press day will be celebrated for the first time in our country. On this occasion, on behalf of the party and state, I cordially convey to you my kind regards and warm greetings.

Over the past several decades, under the party's clear-sighted leadership, our revolutionary press has developed vigorously and has made great contributions to the revolutionary cause of our people. Those in the press -- fighters on the ideological front -- have clearly demonstrated their fine revolutionary quality. Many journalists have heroically sacrificed their lives for the sacred cause of national liberation and defense. The Vietnamese press is a worthy component of the vanguard press of our age.

As our country is now advancing steadily on the path to socialism, it is necessary for our press to exert still greater efforts in order to satisfy the demands arising from the struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland. It must also widely disseminate the experiences acquired in implementing the resolution of the fifth national party congress and other resolutions of various party Central Committee plenums, especially the resolution of the recent eighth party Central Committee plenum which is aimed at abolishing bureaucratism and subsidization and fully switching to socialist economic accounting and business.

Those brothers and sisters in the press should exert efforts to study Marxism-Leninism and our party's lines and policies; uphold their militancy; penetrate the mass revolutionary movement; discover and manifest new factors; criticize and struggle against mistakes, backwardness, and negative manifestations; and constantly improve their professional skills in order to fulfill outstandingly all their tasks in the new stage.

The annual celebration of the Vietnam press day constitutes a good opportunity to foster the revolutionary tradition, review achievements and experiences, and improve the work of our press. I firmly believe that under the close guidance of the party and with the whole-hearted support and assistance of the people, the Vietnamese press will continue to develop steadily and vigorously.

May you, comrades, remain always worthy of your glorious tasks and of President Ho Chi Minh -- founder and great teacher of our country's revolutionary press.

Many cordial salutations.

[Signed] Truong Chinh

VPA GENERAL WRITES ARTICLE ON TROOP TRAINING

BK211513 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Second and concluding part of article by Lieutenant General Pham Hong Son: "Apply Military Training Experiences During the Wars of Resistance to the Current Conditions of Troop Training" -- published in June 1985 issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN]

[Text] At present, as all our divisions and corps have taken on the character of a multibranch combined unit and as joint combat operations involving different armed branches and services has become the main fighting method of main force troops, training in joint combat tactics, especially in joint operations of infantry with artillery and armor, with occasional air support, plays an extremely important role. For this reason, along with conducting training according to the equipment made available by the table of organization and equipment, when a unit undergoes training to perfect combat tactics designed for its level, it must attach utmost importance to training with means and weapons other than those provided for in the table of organization and equipment of its highest echelon when these are made available to it.

At present, an important problem for cadres at the battalion, regimental, and higher echelons is that they must have firm knowledge of the means and weapons provided for by their units' table of organization and equipment and that, when supplied with additional equipment by higher echelons, they must know how to do a good job of organizing and directing joint operations so as to create the greatest aggregate strength of the armed branches participating in fighting.

The question of organizing joint operations and organizing command activities of various echelons in multibranch combined units is important and cadres must be trained to handle this task skillfully. At present, in our Army, a combat infantry regiment reinforced or assisted by a number of artillery and tank battalions is no longer a rarity. The majority of our multibranch combined unit commanding cadres are formed from infantry cadres; for this reason, they often show shortcomings and weaknesses in directing joint combat operations, such as failing to gain firm knowledge of the firepower available, to exercise command in such a way as to make the most of the effectiveness of reinforcement tank and armored units, and to coordinate closely with supporting Air Force units.

It is necessary to adopt far-reaching measures to train cadres to enable them to grasp firmly the method of organizing firepower, including preassault fire, assault-support fire, and attack-support fire. Cadres must also be trained to become good at organizing artillery support in defensive actions. They must be trained in closely organizing and directing multibranch combined units in preparatory and fighting stages. Commanders must be trained in satisfactorily using and bringing into full play the various organs and facilities of the command posts of multibranch combined unit leaders. Commanders must be helped to develop close contact with their units, to correctly exert their leadership in each stage of combat operations and campaigns, and to assume command of lower-level units when the situation requires.

To bring military training closer to battlefield realities, we must also attach importance to drawing experience from combat activities to supplement and perfect the objectives, organization, and methods of training. Our enemies are currently causing permanent tension at the borders of the three Indochinese countries and stepping up their multifaceted war of sabotage inside these nations in an attempt to bleed us white in a protracted war of attrition. Experiences should be drawn carefully and studied from the continual fighting on the battlefields of the three Indochinese countries since 1977 to amend the content of our training programs. We must closely associate combat units with rearguard units and must attach importance to the current combat experiences no matter whom we are fighting.

The combat experience in the February 1979 war of national defense and the fresh combat experience at the northern border against enemy invasion and land-grabbing activities as well as the combat experience on the Cambodian battlefields are all very valuable. It is due to the attention we paid to recapitulating experiences that we have perceived increasingly clearly the fresh requirements of the struggle against the new aggressors. However, it is regrettable that, at present, many of our cadres and units, because they are not informed or because they still do not think much of the need to study past experiences, have failed to grasp these valuable experiences.

It is natural that many new problems will occur when the enemy launches a war of aggression on a large scale. Therefore, we must undertake a painstaking study to predict correctly the enemy's principle activities and, on that basis, replenish our training programs with new requirements.

The question of training a contingent of cadres is the crux of the task of building the army, while the cadres themselves play a major role in training soldiers. In the situation in which we must build and defend our country at the same time, the training given to cadres must be conducted with suitable organizational policies and measures. At present, our policy is to combine training at schools with on-the-job training. At a time when peace is prevailing in a large part of our country, training cadres at schools can produce good results and can help cadres acquire firm and unified basic knowledge suitable for actual war conditions, the content of training given to cadres at various institutes and officers schools must be unified from top to bottom and must meet the requirements of war.

Proceeding from the combat requirements of our Army and the actual conditions of our country, we must firmly grasp our fighting experience in order to be able to learn from the experiences of our friends in a selective manner. This is aimed at replenishing our experience and applying it creatively to the actual conditions in our country. We should study hard in order to grasp the substance and quintessence of Soviet military science and should always try to apply them creatively and systematically to our country's actual conditions.

It can be said that most of our cadres now still have to work, fight, and study at the same time. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the quality of on-the-job training for them.

We have gained many experiences in organizing on-the-job training for our cadres under various forms as well as in arranging for them to undergo training through real combat activities. However, one of the guidelines for improving the quality of on-the-job training is to raise the training requirements and ensure that the content of on-the-job training is selected under a basic and comprehensive system and that training methods are highly scrupulous and effective and conveniently suitable for our cadres, who have to work, study, fight, and undergo training at the same time.

We must avoid the tendency to underestimate the results of on-the-job training and must, under various forms, encourage and create favorable conditions for our cadres to attain practical results from their on-the-job training so as to meet the needs arising from the development of the Army.

PARTY DIRECTIVE ON BUILDING MARITIME ECONOMY

BK231513 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] On 17 June 1985, the party Central Committee Secretariat issued a directive on continuing to build and consolidate socialist production relations in order to develop the marine product economy with regard to the agricultural, forestry, and salt production sectors, and the various maritime branches and trades. The directive points out:

Our country's maritime areas, both sea and coastal, are of strategic importance socio-economically as well as in terms of security and national defense; and they offer great potentials for our nation's development in the long term. Therefore, the maritime economy, of which the marine product economy is a part, holds a very important position with its diversity and richness, its short production cycle, and its rapid and great efficiency. Beside their direct economic value, maritime areas also have the capabilities of controlling floods, depositing soil, protecting the environment, providing scenic views, and helping in scientific research.

In maritime areas, beside the branches and trades of the fishery and agricultural sectors, great possibilities exist for developing small industry, handicrafts, industry, communication and transportation, construction, trade, services, and tourism. In recent years, in implementation of the party's viewpoint concerning socialist transformation, the northern maritime areas have in the main finished organizing fishermen and farmers into cooperatives. In the south, efforts are now being made step by step to transform and develop the marine products sector.

Since 1981, the maritime areas' economy has shown signs of progress. Many new factors have emerged, especially in the marine products sector. A number of coastal districts have positively switched from the bureaucratic system of centralized management and administrative subsidization to socialist economic accounting and business, thus bringing about realistic economic results. Generally speaking, the material life of the people in maritime areas has improved partially, and security and national defense have been consolidated. However, the great potentials and crucial position of maritime areas have yet to be developed. Production forces develop only at a slow pace. Coastal waters, land, and labor have yet to be put to satisfactory use. Maritime resources are not exploited rationally. Productivity still remains low in the raising, cultivation, and exploitation of marine products of the forestry and agricultural sectors. Cooperatives and production collectives still remain unstable organizationally and managerially and weak operationally. The people's cultural life is slow to change to the better and still replete with backward customs and habits.

The directive clearly analyzes the causes of the shortcomings observed in the process of building and consolidating socialist production relations and developing the maritime areas' economy in the past, pointing out that this is due to the fact that a rational economic structure has not yet been established for the maritime areas. Although attention has been paid to marine products, heavy stress is laid on exploitation while raising and cultivation are neglected; and coordination is not effected in the organization of comprehensive business activities at sea and on the shore, within each branch and trade, in each establishment, and in each vessel, and among the marine product, agricultural, forestry, industrial, trade, credit, and export-import sectors.

Though new production relations have been formed, they still remain too simple and restrictive and are not yet capable of promoting the development of production. Many difficulties have yet to be overcome in reorganizing production in the various branches and trades. The policies already promulgated, especially those concerning investment, prices, credit, and taxation, do not really help boost production and create favorable conditions for improving the maritime areas' socioeconomic situation.

The directive sets forth the requirements for transformation and construction in the agricultural field, including fishery, agriculture, and salt production, saying that in the coming period, it is necessary to develop the working people's right to collective mastery and simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, with the scientific-technological revolution being the key, in order to successfully develop the great potentials concerning agriculture, afforestation, and the building of the new socialist life in the rural maritime areas; to form right from the start a fishery-agriculture-industry structure, first of all processing industry, storage, transportation, and various handicraft branches and trades, in each establishment and at the district level; and to develop to a high degree the trend of comprehensive business with marine products serving as the mainstay in order to satisfactorily employ the maritime areas' workforce.

The tasks of the maritime areas in the coming period are laid down as follows: vigorously develop the exploitation, raising, cultivation, processing, transportation, and consumption of marine products with attention focused on rounding up valuable items for export and providing an ever-increasing source of protein for life and livestock breeding, especially in cities, industrial centers, and mountainous provinces, and for the Armed Forces; make full use of land to develop agriculture, carry out afforestation, and boost salt production; carry out socialist transformation and build new production relations through diverse forms, at different levels from simple to complex, and on different scales from small to large as warranted by the population situation and the requirements of production with the aim of achieving high economic efficiency, strengthening the material-technical bases of maritime areas, especially vessels, equipment, raw material, fuel, processing and storage facilities, means of transportation, and public welfare projects, and building a happy and healthy material and cultural life in villages and towns along the coast and on off-shore islands; strengthen security and national defense in order to turn maritime areas into a really strong and firm line of national defense; make the districts firm and strong so they will be fully capable of guiding the grassroots level in carrying out the above-said tasks; make basic party organizations pure, firm, and strong; and promote the activities of mass organizations.

Furthermore, the directive also sets forth specific policies and measures aimed at combining the various economic components and economic forces in the maritime areas, organizing business activities that link fishery with forestry and agriculture and combine the various branches and trades in state-run and collectivized establishments, applying accounting methods for profit-sharing among the various branches and trades, and raising communal welfare funds in collectivized marine product establishments.

AUSTRALIAMINISTER HAYDEN COMMENTS ON TAX REFORM DEBATE

BK210928 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has criticized the amount of public debate by the ruling Labor Party on tax reform. Speaking on his return from 11-day overseas tour, Mr Hayden said there had been too much comments from too many sources to be helpful to the party.

Mr Hayden says the tax debate has deflected interests from the more important economic news such as Australia's continued high growth rate. He said after next month's tax summit, he will participate with other cabinet members in making a final decision on tax reform, but until then he will restrict his comments on the issue to what he called proper forums.

Yesterday, the national president of the Labor Party, Mr Wran, who is also the premier of New South Wales, said the government should exempt food from its proposed consumption tax. Both the prime minister, Mr Hawke, and treasurer, Mr Keating, have said there will be no exemptions from the consumption tax with the treasurer saying he would cancel the proposal altogether rather than include any exemptions. However, in his latest press conference, Mr Hawke, raised the possibility of exemptions for people with medical and physical disabilities.

SRV EMBASSY OFFICIALS S. TO START FIGHT

BK240642 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Australia's Vietnamese community has rejected allegations by the Vietnamese Embassy that embassy officials were assaulted by its members. The national president of the Vietnamese community in Australia, Dr (Buoi), said information he had received pointed to quite the opposite. Dr (Buoi) said Australian witnesses supported the view that the embassy officials had attacked a Vietnamese man and his son.

The incident happened at a market in the national capital, Canberra, yesterday. A spokesman for the federal police said investigations were continuing but he did not expect charges to be laid.

Hayden Condemns Violence

BK250848 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has condemned violence in the Vietnamese community following an incident in Canberra on Sunday involving Vietnamese Embassy officials. Mr Hayden said he was disturbed by the growing incidence of violence among Vietnamese in Australia. Mr Hayden said he had been approached by the Vietnamese ambassador to ensure that charges were laid against the alleged assailants of the embassy officials at a Canberra market. During the disturbance, one of the embassy staff received severe facial injuries and later received four stitches to the wounds.

Mr Hayden said he would not comment on investigations into the incident while it was in the hands of the police. A police spokesman said investigations into the brawl were continuing.

COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY CREATED

OW251233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Manila, June 25 KYODO -- President Ferdinand Marcos was urged during a five-hour cabinet meeting Tuesday "to proclaim a state of grave national emergency to maintain industrial peace and ensure production," the presidential palace announced.

The palace statement added: "This action, the proponents said, would ensure that foreign investors would continue to maintain their stakes in the Philippines while the country remains a stable source of export products." It did not explain the exact legal implications of a state of grave national emergency, but implied Marcos decided against it. It added that another proposal at the cabinet meeting was for Marcos to call a moratorium on strikes, lockouts, and dismissal of employees, while a third proposal was for companies to share profits with their workers.

The palace statement said that both "hawks and doves emerged among the members of the president's official family." Some proposed strong measures against labor unrest while others proposed conciliation. It added that President Marcos ended the five-hour cabinet discussion when he "made his own decision and dictated on the spot the executive order creating the Presidential Council for National Economic Recovery."

Marcos said this body's function will be "to develop and implement policy that will promote industrial peace and productivity."

Informed sources said Marcos apparently placed himself on the side of the doves in telling the new council to seek promotion of industrial peace. Senior government members have recently called for stronger action against a growing number of strikes and lockouts that have crippled many small and medium-sized industries.

AQUINO COURT CRITICIZED; CASE ADJOURNED TO 1 JULY

HK250502 Hong Kong AFP in English 0451 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Manila, June 25 (AFP) The court handling the case of murdered Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino came under heavy fire today from both the prosecution and defense for its alleged attempt to rush the trial. A private prosecutor went so far as to accuse presiding justice Manuel Pamaran of possible prejudging the verdict in the trial of Armed Forces Chief Genral Fabian Ver and 25 others accused.

Lupino Lazaro, counsel for the family of the slain Rolando Galman, the man the military named as Mr Aquino's communist assassin, said he would formally seek the removal of Mr Pamaran from the case. Mr Lazaro protested Mr Pamaran's remark that "the most important thing here (is) the, shall we say, decision of the case." The justice made the statement in insisting on pushing through with the trial despite objections from both sides that it may be irregular.

Mr Lazaro said in court that the comment indicated there may be a "preconceived decision." He told reporters after Mr Pamaran refused to explain himself that he would file a motion asking the judge to disqualify himself from the case.

The court, facing the strongest challenge to its integrity since the trial began in February, moved the next hearing to July 1 after the prosecution and defense agreed in a closed-door conference to seek a postponement.

Both sides urged the three-judge tribunal to postpone the trial until it resolves two crucial issues. The first is the prosecution appeal of a court decision to throw out the main evidence against Gen Ver and seven others charged as accessories. The second is a motion for one of the two associate justices to step down for allegedly favoring the defense.

"There is no shortcut here," an irritated Mr Pamaran said after both sides objected to his declaration that the prosecution had rested its case and that the defense must start presenting its witnesses today.

Chief State Prosecutor Manuel Herrera said his panel was conditionally resting its case because the court had yet to rule on their opposition to its June 13 order rejecting the main evidence against the eight accessories. The court had refused to accept as evidence their testimony before a probe board which accused them of lying and trying to cover up the August 21, 1983, Aquino murder at Manila Airport.

After the court decided to push through with the hearing despite the prosecution objection, Gen Ver's chief counsel, Antonio Coronel, complained that this would allow the prosecution to reopen its case anytime. Charging that the move amounted to a "judicial shortcut" that may be questioned later on, Mr Coronel urged that "we stick to the rules." Mr. Pamaran angrily banged his gavel and called for a recess as Mr Coronel pressed his argument. The prosecution and defense joined together, forcing the court to relent and agree to resolve the issues this week.

The second issue, which involves a lawyer's accusation that Associate Justice Bienvenido Vera Cruz had passed on written instructions to the defense during the June 6 cross-examination of a key prosecution witness, is to be heard on Friday.

Another private prosecutor representing the Galman family and the witness, businesswomen Rebecca Quijano, accused the justice of being the author of a torn handwritten note unwittingly left in the courtroom by a defense counsel.

Miss Quijano had testified that a soldier shot Mr Aquino on a Manila Airport stairway as the opposition leader returned from voluntary exile in the United States. The defense maintains that Mr Galman shot Mr Aquino on the airport tarmac before being gunned down himself by troopers.

CAUCUS ON ELECTION SYNCHRONIZATION URGED

HK250201 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 25 Jun 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia"]

[Text] There's a story in the morning paper here today that President Marcos is expected to call the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan to a special caucus on the proposal to synchronize the local and presidential elections in 1987. Well, unless the KBL people move, nothing will be definite, and we might as well drop the subject. And the opposition parties are in no position to determine or to decide what to do. All they can do is follow the lead of the majority, and if they have any suggestions, it will be on the lines of asking the KBL to do it. It would be pointless on the part of the opposition to come up with any bright ideas, because they don't have the mechanism or the votes to do something about what is their own thinking.

The idea of a synchronized election in 1987 is beginning to be acceptable to many, including members of the opposition. For one thing, it will postpone the spending by 1 year, although many people have already started spending. For another, it will mean a synchronized election every 6 years and an election for members of the Batasang Pambansa every 6 years also, meaning a gap of 3 years between elections. This is very different from what we have today.

Because of what happened to our economy in the last 2 years, we need a breathing spell, and 1 year is a good enough time for the economy to recover before we begin spending again for the next election, and hopefully that will be in 1987, not 1986.

You know, when this idea was brought by minister Juan Ponce Enrile, it did not look like a very bright idea, but on second and further thought, even the members of the opposition are convinced that is the best thing we can do. Because while there will be some advantages for the majority party, there are also distinct advantages for the opposition: 1) They will be able to organize better. 2) They will have more time to look for funding to support their election bid for 1987. 3) It will give the people an opportunity for a sound further judgement on whom to return to power in 1987. And that is good for the opposition.

GOVERNMENT, PRODUCERS WELCOME BANANA TARIFF CUTS

OW250745 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Manila, June 25 KYODO -- Philippine banana producers Tuesday welcomed the tariff cut they received in Japan's latest import tariff reductions, but said they remain puzzled about Japan's overall approach to tariffs.

Government officials and members of the Philippine Banana Growers' and Exporters' Association told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that the 30 percent cut was particularly heartening because the Philippine Embassy in Tokyo told them to expect only a 10 percent reduction.

Philippine sources said the tariff cut was unlikely to give a direct or immediate boost in volume to Philippine banana exports, which account for about 85 percent of the Japanese market. Nor could they predict what the Japanese importers might pass on to Japanese consumers as retail price cuts. But they said part of the savings should be used to promote banana sales in Japan.

The new tariff on bananas imported outside the main Japanese fruit-growing season was reduced from 17.5 percent to 12.5 percent, while during Japan's fruit-growing season the tariff was cut from 35 percent to 25 percent -- about 30 percent in each case.

Philippine Government and private sources told KYODO that it was understandable that the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) wanted to protect the fruit market during those few months when Japanese growers had fruit to sell. However, they had hoped Japan would cut banana tariffs to zero in months when Japanese farmers have no fruit for sale. Banana tariffs were prominent among issues discussed here last April between President Ferdinand Marcos and Masayuki Fujio; head of the LDP policy Affairs Research Council. Marcos has repeatedly stated that agriculture rather than industry must lead the Philippines out of its current economic crisis.

The Philippines had a trade surplus of 338 million dollars with Japan last year, the first since 1980. But experts consider this surplus was mainly due to a Philippine shortage of foreign exchange that caused severe import restrictions. Experts consider the Philippines could quickly slide back into a deficit with Japan if a Philippine economic recovery gets underway.

But their disunity may have a marked effect on their participation in the presidential elections. The cause-oriented groups are supposed to choose their presidential bet for the National Unification Committee-Convenor Group (NUC-CG) selection process. With all their differences, it will be difficult for these groups to get together to pick their bet.

Among the opposition political parties, Unido or the United Nationalist Democratic Organization appears to be the group most prepared for electoral battle. Unido chief-tain Salvador Laurel and his followers managed to get together what one oppositionist calls "desperate politicians" who see Unido as the [previous word published in italics] vehicle to victory at the polls.

For Unido likes to remind its colleagues in the opposition of its "track record." It prides in having been accredited by the Commission on Elections (Comelec) as the dominant opposition party in the May 1984 Batasan elections in 68 percent of the country's provinces. The bottomline is: Unido can assure its candidates of poll inspectors, considered a necessary ingredient for victory in an election.

But Unido should not have its way, claim staunch believers of the NUC led by the Liberal Party. They say DOP status should be conferred on the NUC since it represents a wider coalition of political parties.

TENUOUS UNITY Meanwhile, the tenuous unity within the Liberal Party is being questioned by a minority which perceives a dilution of the party's nationalist stance with the entry of the Eva Estrada Kalaw wing, known to favor the retention of American bases in the country.

The once formidable Pilipino Democratic Party (PDP-Laban), which projected itself as a non-traditional political party able to straddle both the Batasan and the parliament of the streets, seems to have lost its strength and luster. Some observers think it has been "paralyzed" by internal conflict over finances, where these should come from and how they should be spent.

A two-week-old "revitalization committee" is attempting to bring back PDP-Laban to life by calling for a restructuring of the entire party, from expanding its executive committee to finalizing changes in its constitution to updating its list of members. This effort is seen to be futile, however, if the party does not resolve first the funds issue of "clean its house."

STREET PARLIAMENTARIANS Nor are the street parliamentarians spared from conflicts and division. And an external force is said to be not taking kindly to Bayan. BUSINESS DAY learned that the U.S. Embassy here has discouraged the building of Bayan as a united front. Sources said some embassy officials had talked to two members of cause-oriented groups and convinced them to form alliances but outside of Bayan.

What is more, Bayan has lost two of its leaders, Agapito "Butz" Aquino congress secretary-general and Diokno, the federation's president. The departure of these two personalities from Bayan meant a trimming down of its membership; it is now minus the "liberal democrats," "social democrats" and the independents.

Aquino has said that Bayan is no longer the "united front" he envisioned it to be. He plans to organize those who left Bayan, both "liberal" and "social democrats," so that they could go back to the negotiating table with a leverage, their strength and numbers.

Philippine producers said they are encouraged that the Japanese Banana Importers' Association is conducting a publicity campaign to promote awareness of bananas as a low calorie, high potassium stamina food. Some Philippine sources told KYODO that some funds saved through the tariff cut should go to support this type of advertising campaign in Japan.

One top source in the Philippine Ministry of Agriculture told KYODO: "My first reaction is that Philippine producers can get higher F.O.B. prices. But the Japanese importers have been saying they need relief. Therefore they are not going to part with this as readily as Philippine exporters might think."

Japan gets about 85 percent of its banana imports from the Philippines, which is about 80 percent of Philippine banana exports. In the past decade bananas have zoomed into the Philippines list of its top 10 exports.

BUSINESS DAY REVIEWS OPPOSITION MANEUVERINGS

HK210827 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Jun 85 p 5

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[By Marites Danguilan Vitug]

[Text] Opposition political parties are now taking center stage, gearing for the local and presidential elections, while cause-oriented groups, still recovering from Bayan's (Bagong Alyansang Makabayan) [New Nationalist Alliance] internal divisions, gather momentum for street marches and protest activities.

Meanwhile, at the seat of power, the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] is flexing its muscles and displaying its military might, with President Marcos demonstrating some firmness in his Independence Day speech.

While some see this as some kind of "last hurrah" for the administration, the event magnifies the strength of Marcos and the KBL, arising from their ties with the military and the bureaucracy, though not necessarily from public support. It also conveyed the KBL's capability for wresting victory at the polls.

The opposition continues to fight government in two arenas, the parliament and the streets, but is still hampered by disunity.

Political parties are squabbling over what group should bid for the dominant opposition party (DOP) status for future elections. Cause-oriented groups, now divided with the internal differences in Bayan, are trying a new tack: all are seeking to strengthen their organizations, recognizing this as a requisite for unification.

Opposition leader Jose W. Diokno, who recently resigned as Bayan president, told BUSINESS DAY: "We tried to forge unity at the national level but this did not work. It is better (now) to organize and unify within sectors first after which the national organizations follow."

TEMPORARY But while the hoped-for coalition among the opposition political parties is still a pipedream and the cause-oriented groups are fragmented, some analysts see temporary alliances developing between the two for the 1986 elections.

The cause-oriented groups have indicated they will participate "selectively" in the local elections by supporting candidates.

PULLOUT Diokno, together with some 10 Bayan officials from Kaakbay, (Movement for Nationalism, Sovereignty and Democracy), the group he heads, have pulled out because they no longer see Bayan as the "adequate vehicle for broad-based political unity." Diokno's group also believes it would be more effective in forging unity with other cause-oriented organizations if it remained outside Bayan rather than be limited by it.

Three groups now compose the cause-oriented sector: Bayan, people mainly by the Left and Left-leaning; the alliance of "social" and "liberal democrats" being worked out in the new organization, Bandila [flag] and the independents led by Diokno. The ties among these groups are informal, each group having expressed willingness to work with one another on an issue-to-issue basis. But it may take a long time before they get together in a tight alliance as the wounds caused by internal dissensions in Bayan are still unhealed.

Bayan will continue, definitely but with a narrow representation of political forces. Some analysts say it still faces the problem of "repairing the damage and getting its allies into an enthusiastic participation and sharing of leadership..."

PURIFYING The Bayan experience, says Diokno, has been "purifying and humbling and it clarified for everybody, their commitments and objectives. It will be easier to overcome the divisions later since we know what we're facing."

"There will be new groups, a more realistic one for organizing a united front," Ed Garcia of Kaakbay says.

Dissensions in Bayan, however, are only a Manila phenomenon J. Virgilio Bautista, a key official of the federation said. Bayan chapters in the various regions have remained solid. Bautista is hopeful the upsurge of mass actions seen to culminate in August and September will have a "crystallizing effect" on the unity of cause-oriented groups and will have a "strong influence" on the various forces to link up again.

For those who stayed on in Bayan, the June 12 rally and march was significant, Bautista explained, because it helped boost their morale and projected that the parliament of the streets (POS) is "still alive." He looked at the Independence Day march as the "opening salvo" of the POS. Bayan, he added, is kept moving by mass organizations and sectoral groups. Still, Bayan will need the cooperation of other cause-oriented groups in pursuing pressure politics as in transportation strikes and marches.

Bandila, on the other hand, is still in the process of being formed. Key organizations under it are Manindigan!, a group of businessmen and professionals, the August Twenty One Movement (ATOM), Sandata, and the soon-to-be-launched Filipino Social Democratic Movement (FSDM), an alliance of "social democratic" organizations.

Noel Tolentino, a businessman active in laying the groundwork for Bandila and FSDM member, said FSDM is supportive of Bandila and it hopes to provide "mass character" to the alliance. Some observers are not optimistic about Bandila, though, because they view it as a possibly "brief honeymoon" between the "social democrats" and the "liberal democrats." Bandila is a reaction to Bayan, a result of their disenchantment, it is said, and this may not be a proper and enduring motivation for organizing. (Aquino is Bandila's spokesperson. He is currently out of the country.)

OTHER FRONTS Efforts to unite the opposition also spring from the NUC-CO, chaired by Cory Aquino and MP Cecilia Munoz Palma. This combine has decided to choose from a pool of four presidential standard bearers (PSBs) the opposition candidate for presidency.

It is also trying to forge a more stable unity by proposing the adoption of a "minimum program of government," a common political platform. But this is still unagreed upon since the NUC-CG program has a dual provision on the U.S. bases issue.

The Convenor Group is for the removal of foreign military bases in the country while the NUC advocates only a "thorough review" of Philippine-American relations, including the military bases.

Against the backdrop of an economic crisis, the military which is now a major political force, U.S. business presence and its stake in the bases, a regime bent on holding to power, and the growing armed guerrilla movement in the countryside and urban centers, the political opposition will have to make its choice -- and eventually address the issue of unity.

RICE RELEASED TO DISTRESSED SUGAR WORKERS

HK210931 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Over 5,000 sacks of rice have been released by the National Food Authority [NFA] to sugar workers in Negros Occidental. The release is in line with the rice loan program of the NFA and the social security program. The program, which was set up by an interagency task force, aims to help members of the distressed sugar industry who have lost their jobs as a result of the crisis in the industry.

IMELDA MARCOS STILL LEADER OF METRO MANILA KBL

HK250521 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] The first lady, Imelda Marcos, has not relinquished her responsibility as leader of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] for the national capital region. This was clarified yesterday [24 June] by Vice Governor Ismael Mathay Jr at the Kapihan sa Manila [Manila Coffeeshop] breakfast conference at the Manila Hotel.

Mr Mathay said the first lady is not reneging on her duties as KBL leader in Metro Manila and that she still has a strong following among the leaders of 4 cities and 13 towns comprising the metropolis. He said this belief in the first lady's capabilities to present the KBL objectives is also a clear indication of the party leaders' support for President Marcos' presidency.

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